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EDUCATORS OUTLINE PLAN TO RAISE THE TEACHING STANDARD

Requirements Including Discriminate Certification of Instructors Favored at Meeting of State Board

DR. SNEDDEN TALKS

Chairman Advises Specialization in Single Subject by Pedagogue and Post Graduate Work by the Student

Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, led the discussion today at the conference of the representatives of colleges and the board of education in the Ford building, to define the conditions for certification of teachers in the state-aided high schools. According to an act passed by the last Legislature no person will be eligible to teach in a state-aided high school after July 1, 1912, who does not hold a certificate from the state board of education.

Dr. Snedden seeks to bring about the certification of all teachers in high schools in this state and to make teaching a profession, as it is in California, his native state.

Dr. Snedden says he believes more time should be given by the teacher to his preparatory work and should choose one study in which to become most proficient. He also believes that a student should spend one year at least in post graduate work.

Delegates at this conference included, Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University; William M. Warren, dean of the college of liberal arts and Dr. Jackson B. Coit, dean of the graduate school of Boston University; Dean James P. Porter and Prof. Samuel B. Capen of Clark College; Dr. Henry W. Holmes and Prof. W. S. Ferguson of Harvard College; Prof. George H. Howard of International College; Prof. W. R. Hart, Prof. Fred C. Sears and Prof. Elmer H. Eyerly of Massachusetts Agricultural College; Dr. Clayton Kohl of Mt. Holyoke College; Dean Mary Coe and Dr. Holmes of Radcliffe College; Prof. H. W. Tyler and Prof. Charles F. A. Currier of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dean Frank G. Wrenn and Prof. Herbert E. Cushman of Tufts College; Prof. Anna Jane McKee of Wellesley College, and Dean Frederick C. Ferry and Prof. Carroll L. Maxcy of Williams College.

"Vocational guidance has arisen be-

GRANTING OF MOTION PICTURE RIGHT AGAIN BROOKLINE PROBLEM

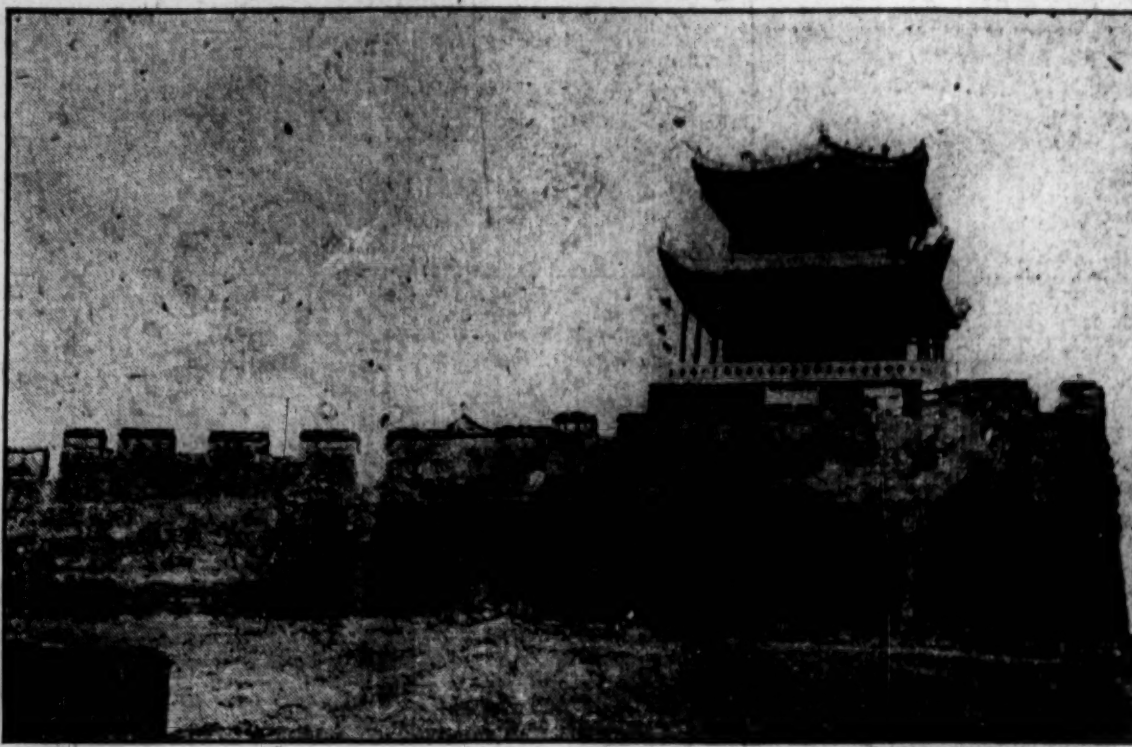
The Brookline board of selectmen is again confronted with the problem of whether to allow motion picture shows, Kern & Underwood, a large motion picture concern, has petitioned the board for a license.

The board has refused every applicant for a license with the result that Brookline is the only town of its size in Massachusetts that does not offer this form of entertainment. Sentiment among the residents has been strongly against the opening of theaters.

The Kern Company is one of the best known and has promised that only the highest grade of show will be presented. It desires a location in Brookline Village where the field is believed to be a fertile one.

The selectmen have not yet passed upon the petition but have the matter under advisement. It is expected that citizens opposed to the invasion of the theater will request a public hearing before the board acts.

FIGHTING RENEWED NEAR HANKOW BY REBELS



(Copyright by London News Agency)

North wall of Wuchang, near Hankow, showing temple used as guard house

SITUATION IN CHINA IS DESCRIBED AS RESULT OF YEARS OF PLANNING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In our cable of the thirteenth instant, we dwelt briefly on the conditions accompanying the recent outbreak in China. In view of the importance of the disturbance which has taken place, we have obtained the latest information available from the Chinese embassy here. In the course of conversation our informant stated that no very recent news had been received from China. It was, however, evident, he said, that a rebellion of a serious nature had broken out.

In reply to a question as to whether the new taxes imposed, coupled with the failure of the rice crop and the recent floods, were the real causes of the outbreak, our informant replied that these matters were used merely as excuses. "There are," he continued, "a great many excuses of which people desirous of doing so could take advantage, and those

ITALY HAS MADE NO PROPOSALS FOR ARMISTICE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Writing last mail on the situation in Tripoli, it was said in these columns that, though the idea had been put forward that Italy should satisfy the claims of Turkey in Tripoli by means of an indemnity, it was by no means certain that, when it came to the point, the government in Rome would be willing to admit any such necessity.

This conjecture has received almost immediate confirmation from one of the inspired editorials in the Popolo Romano. The writer of this article declares that Italy has made no proposals whatever for an armistice and will not treat of any negotiations on that subject until the occupation of the country is complete. He then goes on to explain that the country has no intention whatever of listening to any proposals for the recognition of the suzerainty of Turkey, or even of discussing the question of sovereignty or indemnity. If, the article concludes, the government were foolish enough to negotiate on any such terms, Parliament, with the support of the country, would reject the proposals entirely.

ARABS ATTACK ITALIANS

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Despatches from Tripoli today say that about three hundred Arabs attacked the Bersaglieri Tuesday while the Turkish forces engaged the outposts. There were casualties on both sides. General disarmament of the Arabs was commenced Tuesday. According to information from the foreign consuls there the blockade around Tripoli has been raised.

selected happen to be the ones referred to above."

It may be said that this rising was in no way unexpected. The most detailed and elaborate arrangements have

CAMPAIGN RESUMED WITHOUT PRESENCE OF MR. FROTHINGHAM

Many Republican leaders of the state are at a loss to know why campaign enthusiasm at and near Beverly appeared to be at a standstill Tuesday.

Several times in the past two days of speech making in Essex county the speakers are said to have been disappointed with the interest shown.

One notable instance of lack of interest pointed out by Republicans was the rally at the United Shoe Machinery Company's plant at Beverly on Tuesday noon. The size of the crowd was all that could have been expected; over 1000 workmen being present. It was the silence with which the audience listened to the speaking and the scattered applause with which most of the speakers were greeted at their close that was particularly noticeable to many in the party.

Only once was there spontaneous applause of any magnitude. This came at the close of Speaker Joseph Walker's 10-minute address in which he urged Republicans to support President Taft. Tuesday's tour was not without its bright spots, however. The rallies at Rockport and Gloucester were better attended than was expected and more in-

(Continued on page ten, column one)

READY FOR SERVICES AT DEDICATION OF CAMBRIDGE BUILDING

Andover Theological Seminary dedicates its new building in Cambridge this afternoon. The services are to be held in the chapel in presence of alumni and delegates from other educational institutions.

The Rev. Dr. A. P. Fitch, president of the seminary, will deliver the dedication address, and the Rev. Dr. G. A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South church, Boston, will make the dedicatory prayer. After these services, the Rev. Dr. George Harris, president of Amherst College, will make a brief statement in behalf of the board of trustees.

The services will be followed by a dinner in the Fiske Museum at 6 o'clock, and at 7:30 o'clock an organ recital will be given by Dr. Davison, the university chorister.

This will be followed by a general reception in the Farrar room, at which the following will speak: Dean Fenn, of the university; the Rev. W. D. Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, for the Andover alumni; the Rev. Francis Brown, president of the Union Theological Seminary, for the seminarians; and Charles W. Eliot for the New England colleges.

CANADA WANTS TARIFF BOARD

WASHINGTON—The tariff board has been asked by the Canadian authorities for information concerning its organization and scope. Canada is to follow the example of the United States and have a tariff board and the Canadian government is anxious to obtain information.

been made by Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the revolution, for a number of years, and the choice of the locality in which the revolt occurred was made mainly

(Continued on page ten, column three)

DECIDES THAT NAME OF SEEVER CANNOT APPEAR ON BALLOT

After hearing all the evidence in the case, the ballot law commission decided today that the name of Augustus Seever shall not appear upon the ballot at the state election as a labor candidate for Governor. Following this decision of the commission, it is understood that District Attorney P. Lettier will begin an active investigation of the matter.

Prof. William E. Hingston, a Boston handwriting expert of wide experience, declared at the hearing today that in his opinion at least 75 per cent of the signatures on Seever's nomination papers were forgeries.

Professor Hingston examined several of Mr. Seever's papers in his professional capacity, and in one instance he declared he believed that out of 57 signatures on one paper 25 were written by the same person.

George Kenney of 86 Francis street, Roxbury, said that he had signed Mr. Seever's nomination papers at the solicitation of a man named Philip Young. George M. Young, a justice of the peace and notary public of Washington street, Boston, was the last witness called. He recognized his signature and seal on several of the jurats, claimed that several others were not his and was doubtful in one instance. The case was closed soon after noon.

BRANDEIS' PETITION CALLS NEW TOBACCO TRUST PLAN WORSE

NEW YORK—Louis D. Brandeis for the independent tobacco interests, filed with the United States circuit court today a brief protesting against the acceptance of the disintegration plan of the American Tobacco Company.

"We submit," the petition says, "that

(Continued on page five, column seven)

TCHEN CHOW'S FALL ENABLES REBELS TO CUT OFF SOLDIERS

Wuhu and Nanking Expected to Yield Next and Manchurian Officials Are Fleeing to Shanghai, Also in Danger

GENERAL IS SLAIN

Imperial Troops Repulse Attacks Near Hankow but Assault Is Renewed, Both Forces Using Artillery

SHANGHAI, China—The rebel capture of Tchen Chow at the junction of the Kaifeng and Peking-Hankow railways, cuts off the imperial troops in the vicinity of Hankow and Wuchang from communication with Peking. Convinced that Wu Hu and Nanking will fall within a few hours, Manchurian officials from both cities are fleeing to Shanghai. The governor of the native quarter of Shanghai has removed, with his family, to the European section.

Gen. Feng Shan, military commander at Canton, was killed by a bomb today and the viceroy has urged Peking to grant reforms.

Fighting is in progress today between the rebels at Hankow and the imperial forces, which was defeated and driven up Seven River creek a few days ago. The rebels stormed the imperialists' entrenchments, but were driven back. They secured reinforcements and resumed the battle. Both sides are using artillery.

Rumors are current that 10,000 Japanese

(Continued on page ten, column seven)

ALLEGED TELEPHONE TRUST GETS 20 DAYS TO ANSWER CHARGES

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has given the American Telephone & Telegraph Company 20 days to answer the complaint by the Home Telephone Company of Clarksville, Tenn., that the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company of Kentucky and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company of Tennessee are subsidiaries of the American Telephone Company of New York, and each operating in its respective state in August cut all connections with the Home company and now decline to enter arrangements for joint and through rates.

The complainant alleges that the two companies are members of the trust, and want to absorb it or drive it out of business. It asks that the commission compel the Bell system to renew arrangements that existed prior to Aug. 1, when connections were cut.

Country wide scope is given to the case, as the complaining corporation asks the commission to formulate rules and regulations to govern the operation and charges for service of all companies.

NEW YORK—Regarding the report from Washington that the interstate commerce commission has given the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 20 days to file an answer to the complaint of the Home Telephone Company of Clarksville, Tenn., Theodore N. Vail, president of the American company, said today:

"The matter is purely a local one and has no wide significance. The question has already been decided in the courts. The defendant is always given a fixed period to file answers to complaints, and this case is no different from the numerous small cases being constantly brought with little foundation but causing much adverse publicity to the Bell system."

(Continued on page five, column six)

Leader of the Movement
for Republican Government
in Great Chinese Empire



(Copyright by Elliott & Fry, London)
DR. SUN YAT SEN

NEW HAVEN WILL PAY IF COURTS RUN ROADS MR. MELLER ASSERTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, held here today, the old board of directors was reelected.

Two other motions were voted on and both approved—in favor of acceptance of the report for year ending June 30, 1911, and approving lease by the railroad of the railroad and franchises of the Chatham railroad of Massachusetts.

The number of shares voting for directors was 1,036,121, and number voting for other motions was 1,032,976.

J. P. Morgan was unable to be present at the meeting.

President Mellen was asked as to the prospects of continuing the 8 per cent dividend and he said: "As far as I can see there is no reason to expect any reduction. The present condition of the New York stock market as far as the New Haven road is concerned is due to two things, the fact that the New Haven road was being managed very conservatively, second because of the acquiring of the Boston & Maine railroad as there was a feeling that the Boston & Maine was a burden too heavy for the New Haven to carry."

Mr. Mellen said that in four years the Boston & Maine would be a big dividend earner for the New Haven system. As far as he could see there was no reason why the New Haven road could not continue the 8 per cent dividend.

He said the outlook for railroads in general was not encouraging and predicted that many of the railroads in this country might be run by the courts in the future. If that came to pass he believed the New Haven would be still paying a dividend.

He said the New Haven road had fairly and more justly earned its 8 per cent dividend in the last eight years than it had in the eight years preceding, even though at that time there was no question of the road maintaining its 8 per cent dividend.

Mr. Mellen was asked if he thought the leasing of the Boston & Maine was going to be a paying proposition and said that the last three months showed that the Boston & Maine had earned a profit of \$138,000 for the New Haven.

He was asked about a new station for the New Haven here and said a station costing between \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,000 would be begun just as soon as land was ready and sewer connections made in streets and this work would go

(Continued on page five, column six)

OLDING'S HOME RUN STARTS BIG RALLY FOR ATHLETICS IN THIRD

Good Sized Crowd on Hand to See New Yorks Make Final Effort to Win the Championship

BAKER AGAIN STAR

Manager Mack Names Combs and Lapp as Battery—Marquard and Myers for Home Team

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
PHILADELPHIA 0 0 3
NEW YORK 0 0 0

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK
Lord, 1f.....M. Devore
O'Brien, cf.....D. Doyle
Collins, 2b.....M. Snodgrass
Baker, 3b.....J. F. Murray
Murphy, rf.....B. Merkle
Davis, 1b.....H. Herzog
Barry, ss.....S. Fletcher
Lapp, c.....C. Myers
Combs, p.....P. Marquard
Umpires: Klein and Brennan, National League; Conolly and Dineen, American League.

NEW YORK—The Philadelphia Athletics and New York Nationals are contesting the fifth game of the world's series of 1911 on the Polo grounds this afternoon. To date the Athletics have won three games and New York one, and a victory for Manager Mack's team today will give them the championship for the second successive year.

Long before the gates were opened this morning there was a fair crowd outside the bleacher entrances, though not nearly so large as on the two previous days. New York enthusiasm had waned to almost nothing as a result of the three straight victories of the Athletics, and the early prospects were against a record-breaking crowd.

Manager Mack nominated Combs and Lapp as the Athletics battery with Marquard and Myers working for New York.

First inning—With three balls and two strikes Lord hit to Devore, who made a sensational running catch. Oldring was out, Doyle to Merkle. Collins flew out to Snodgrass. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Devore grounded out, Barry to Davis. Doyle fouled out to Baker back of third, and Snodgrass grounded out, Baker to Davis. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Second inning—Baker struck out. Murphy made the first single of the game, a short line drive to left. Davis struck out and Murphy was doubled stealing. Myers to Doyle. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Murray struck out. Merkle did the same on three pitched balls. Herzog singled through short for the Giants' first safe hit. He then stole second cutting loose on the first ball pitched. Fletcher struck out on three pitched balls. Combs' third strikeout in the inning. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Better batting and faster and more

(Continued on page three, column four)

SCHOOLSHIP RANGER IN PRESIDENT ROADS AFTER LONG CRUISE

Completing her five-month cruise of some 10,500 miles the Massachusetts nautical training schoolship Ranger anchored in President roads this afternoon. She will come up to an anchorage off South Boston early tomorrow morning, according to a wireless received today from Capt. Charles N. Atwater. She came from Bermuda, her last port of call, under steam in about five days.

Since leaving Boston in June the vessel called at Horta, Southampton, Leith, Amsterdam, Cherbourg, Queenstown, Gibraltar, Funchal in the Madeira islands, and Hamilton, Bermuda. At Southampton 65 of the boys were allowed shore leave and made a short trip to London.

The Ranger will occupy her winter berth at North End park in a day or two and the cadets will be dismissed on vacation while the vessel is being made ready for the winter term. The annual dinner of the alumni association will take place at the American house on Dec. 2.

MEXICAN TOWN FIRED

MEXICO CITY—Milpa Alta, within 30 miles of the capital, was almost destroyed Monday night by fire and dynamite by Zapatistas, who Tuesday were defeated by federal troops in a battle which lasted for more than five hours near the ruined town.

BIG CINCINNATI PLANT ON FIRE

CINCINNATI—The big plant of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in this city is on fire. A 10-blow alarm has been sounded.

JUDGE DOLE IN BOSTON

Judge Sanford B. Dole of Nebraska, former president of the Hawaiian republic, is visiting a relative of the Rev. Charles Dole, in Jamaica Plain.

MS

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

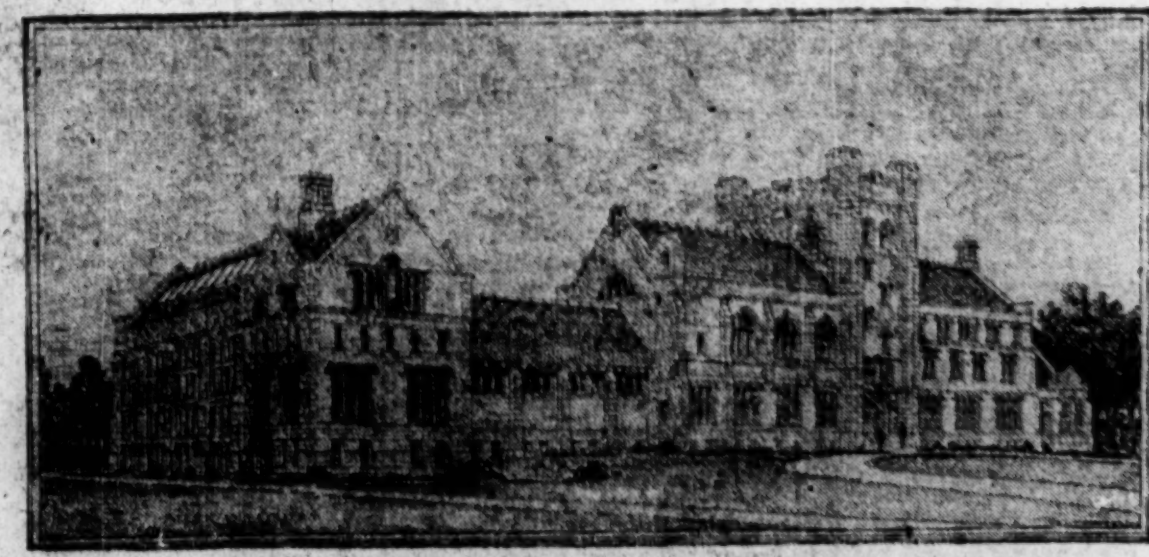
In United States..... 2c

To Foreign Countries..... 4c

MS

You have the right—when you hand your copy of today's Monitor to some one else to read—to ask whether clean journalism isn't worth while considering. For instance, ask whether it doesn't help to keep the home pure, and to make better men and women of the children who are now growing up.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY'S NEW HOME



Structure which is to be devoted to educational purposes of religious institution

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

PRICE OF SUGAR COULD BE BROUGHT DOWN IF AMERICANS WOULD RAISE MORE SUGAR BEETS

Nowadays, when one is obliged to lay down 8 cents at the grocery for a single pound of granulated sugar, every man, woman, or child who works for a living must be interested in the tremendous possibilities to be found in the cultivation of the sugar beet. Here is an article that describes something of what has already been accomplished in this kind of agriculture. It hints at what might be done with beet-raising on a large scale in this country, to increase the supply and make sugar cost less.

THE American farmer has it within his power, it now appears, to increase the annual production of refined sugar. The high price of this household necessity has been charged by the corporations controlling manufacture and output to a scarcity of supply. If such is the fact, the agriculturists of the United States have but to take a leaf out of Germany's beet sugar record to discover for themselves that whereas the German farmers have here found a source of income no less important than grain cultivation, American farmers can by planting more acres in beets derive additional profits from their land.

The advantages of beet raising for the purpose of sugar making are so many that the wonder is that more states in the Union are not doing what Colorado, Michigan, Utah, Wisconsin and California have shown to be a paying agricultural proposition. At the present time Colorado leads and Michigan comes next, the latter state having an annual production of \$12,000,000 worth of beet sugar. The population of that commonwealth consumes yearly about \$12,000,000 of the refined article, so that it has a clean balance sheet in so far as it concerns sugar.

It is a fact that where the farmers have taken to sugar beet culture and have rotated the crop with wheat, barley, oats and other grains, some wonderful results have been obtained. Beet cultivation has been raised from a production of 1000 tons in 1885 to more than 500,000 tons in 1910. But according to experts in the business, the United States has only made a beginning with its latest figures. It is predicted that when once the American farmer wakes up to the actual possibility of the beet, when he finds that his other crops are better and bigger because of beet planting within regular periods, he will take full advantage of a soil which is claimed to be equal to the best in the world for raising sugar beets.

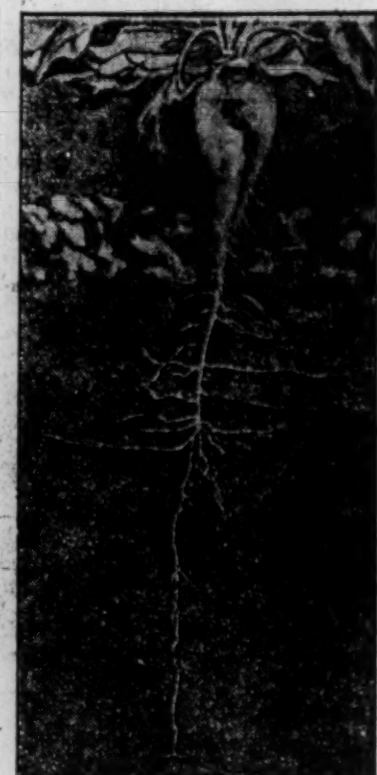
According to James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, there is so much beet sugar territory in this country that if only one acre in 50 were planted with beets once every four years the entire United States demand for sugar could be supplied. If this planting were diversified with wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes every four years the beet sugar tonnage would equal Germany's with an additional profit to the American farmer of \$1,600,000,000. Wherever the American land owner has followed the most approved methods employed on the European continent he has outdone the farmers abroad.

It has been asked why the rotation process has not been more popular in America than it is. One of the best in-

FARMER PLOWING OUT HIS BEET CROP



When the roots are ready for grinding they are harvested by this method



SUGAR BEET PHOTOGRAPHED
Roots go deep into the soil and break it up for subsequent crop

The first beet factory was established in Germany in 1801, but for one reason or another the Teutonic people failed to do much with the industry. Then Napoleon got wind of what was taking place across the Rhine. He sent a delegation of experts over to investigate. For the benefit of those who feel that 9 cents for a pound of sugar is too high let it be said that in those early days the product sold for 35 cents a pound.

Napoleon's commission returned to France, and for 10 years the members kept on investigating without reaching any tangible result. But in the meantime a discovery of utmost importance to agriculture in general was made. Europe at the time had reached its lowest stage of productivity. Farmers had been plowing the soil only three or four inches deep, resting the land every other year. The French investigators found that by rotating a crop of beets with ordinary crops, planting the sugar beet once in four years, the other crops were doubled and even quadrupled.

Napoleon, as soon as the report of his commission reached him, appropriated 1,000,000 francs for the erection of beet sugar factories and the establishment of schools for the study of the industry. He instructed his minister of the interior to see to it that the farmers planted 90,000 acres in beets in that year. This was in 1811. Two years later there were 348 sugar beet factories in France.

A great reaction in the development came with Napoleon's downfall. Only two factories survived, and there was no revival until the time of Napoleon III. In the early seventies Germany suddenly became aware that what it had begun France had continued, and also lost, and that the time had arrived for the German farmer to go into the sugar beet business once more.

No less than 100,000 acres has been added to the beet area in the United States this year. The yield is approximately \$10,000 tons. From this crop it is estimated almost 600,000 tons of sugar will be manufactured. There is less and less waste as the industry grows.

The first experiment in beet sugar cul-

ture in this country was undertaken by the Mormons in 1851. Philip De La Mare, who is living at Boone City, was the man responsible for shipping the machinery to Utah. Elder John Taylor was then filling a mission in Europe, and he had been, instructed by Brigham Young to be on the lookout for anything new in the industrial or agricultural line. Taylor and De La Mare investigated the growth of sugar beets in the little village of Aris, in northern France. A company was organized with a capital of \$60,000. The machinery was shipped from Liverpool up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where it was loaded on wagons for transportation to Utah. The 50 wagons, however, broke down under the heavy loads. Later 40 large Santa Fe wagons were secured, each drawn by from four to eight yoke of oxen. In November, 1852, the first machinery for making sugar from beets arrived at Salt Lake City. For a long time, however, these pioneer American sugar beet growers failed to get results, and it was only after numerous experiments with the soil and in the factory that the present success in Utah of the beet industry came about.

An entirely new use has been found for sugar beets. It is said to make an excellent flour, already provided with sugar necessary for making it into cakes and puddings. Apart from this interesting fact, the American farmer can find sufficient inducement in growing beets for the sake of the sugar yield and the profit that must come to him in other ways when the rotating crop process puts his acres into better condition that ever.

In connection with the American land and irrigation exposition to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, next month, beet growers of America will have a chance to compete for a \$1000 prize cup to be awarded by Horace O. Havenmeyer. There will be four bases of merit: Sugar contents, 45 points; purity, 15 points; shape, 15 points; weight, 25 points. Each exhibit for the competition must consist of five beets, and must be accompanied by a detailed account of how the crop from which the sample was selected was grown and harvested.

A principal problem for beet growers to solve is the problem of good seed. Hereof Germany and France have supplied the greater quantity. The annual cost has approximated \$1,000,000, and it is natural to suppose that if the seed was raised at home a big item would be saved to the American farmer. Secretary Wilson says that beet culture is one of his hobbies. There is now a sugar beet investigation board in the United States department of agriculture, and it is kept busy studying the ins and outs of beet raising. B. T. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry, is also authority for the statement that before very long this country will be able to furnish the farmers with native seed, when the industry will finally stand upon its own legs.

DR. JELLY PASSES AWAY

Dr. George Frederick Jelly, who was for 30 years examiner of the insane for Massachusetts passed away Tuesday. He resigned his office late in July because of a nervous breakdown. Dr. Jelly was born in Salem, Jan. 22, 1842. He was graduated from Brown University and from the Harvard medical school. When the State Board of Insanity for Massachusetts was organized in 1898 Dr. Jelly was made its first chairman. He was a member of the American Medical Association, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement and other kindred associations.

COLLEGE ALUMNAE BEGINS REAL WORK OF ANNUAL MEETING

NEW YORK—Only hundred women, representing colleges and universities throughout the country, are attending the fifth annual convention of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, which began its real work today at the headquarters, Hotel Martinique. This does not include the members of the New York branch of the association, under whose auspices the convention is being held. There are about 50 of these present, and more will attend as the week's program progresses.

The association was the guest of the New York Society for Ethical Culture Tuesday night. A large attendance listened to an address on the "Differentiation of College Education for Women" by Dr. Felix Adler. Mrs. Henry Pelouze de Forest welcomed the visitors and George McAneny, president of the borough of Manhattan, added a welcome in behalf of the city.

Among those at the meeting were Gertrude S. Martin of Cornell University; Anna M. Klingenhagen of Iowa City, Ia.; Mrs. Gertrude B. Phillips of Grinnell, Ia.; Eleanor L. Ford of Goucher College, Baltimore; Florence M. Fitch of Oberlin College; Georgia L. White of Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.; Ada L. Comstock, University of Minnesota; Inez Sprague, University of California; Caroline B. Dow, National Training School, Young Women's Christian Association, New York; Caroline S. Davies, Jackson College, a part of Tufts College; Anna L. Hickinbottom, Normal College, New York; Edith A. Cockins, Ohio University, Columbus, O.; Ella McClellan, Vassar; Margaret K. Sweeney, Adelphi College, Brooklyn; Carrie Louie Denison, Indiana State University, Bloomington, Ind.; Florence Purington, Mt. Holyoke College; Mary Coes, Radcliffe College, and Edith Denise, Lake Forest College, Illinois.

The convention will last all week.

FINDS SUGAR TRUST GETS LOWER RATES FROM THE RAILROADS

WASHINGTON—Agents of the interstate commerce commission have collected a mass of figures which prove that the American Sugar Refining Company—commonly known as the sugar trust—enjoys freight rates remarkably low compared with those afforded other shippers. The commission last spring instructed Frank Lyon, a special attorney, to make an examination of the cost of hauling coal from the West Virginia coal fields to the Lake Erie ports, for the purpose of guiding the commission in its decision on applications made by carriers for an increase in rates.

Lyon's agents discovered that all the known rules of freight rate making are contravened for the purpose of granting the sugar interests preferential rates. A scale of cost prices compiled by the commission's agents for hauling sugar and other commodities from the coast line to interior points shows the following rates: Sugar, valued at approximately \$150 per ton, is shipped at 1.05-1.10 mills per ton per mile.

Cement, which is valued at only \$30 per ton, is assessed at 6-10 mills per ton per mile.

Machinery, whose ton valuation is almost impossible to estimate, owing to the many classes, is charged 7½ mills.

Coal, which has a mine valuation of little more than \$1 per ton, is charged 3-3½ mills.

Products, whose value is variable, is charged 13 mills.

These are only a few of the remarkable discrepancies found. While they show on their face that sugar is the great preferred commodity, the element of cost to the company does not show on the tabulation.

ANNEXATION ORDER RESCINDED

Cambridge citizens will not vote on the question of annexation to Boston at the state election, since their board of aldermen Tuesday evening rescinded the order adopted in July authorizing the city clerk to have the question so voted on.

J. P. MORGAN BUYS OLD PRINTS

PARIS—J. Pierpont Morgan is said to have bought a collection of old prints and engravings relating to architecture, from M. Edmond Foule, collector.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL COMMENTS presented today deal with the western tour of President Taft, and the effect it is likely to have on the result of the next presidential campaign.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—The President is now the center of all the attacks made by the enemy. Democratic, insurgent, socialist and what not, whether these assaults have to do with party principles or his individual policies and acts as chief executive. There is no question that the people want to see and hear him.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—We are profoundly convinced that this journey of 13,000 miles will greatly help Mr. Taft's prospects in next year's election. It is a physical impossibility that any other citizen can get one-tenth of his familiarity in the public mind before the votes are counted next year, can occupy one-hundredth part in the papers or get his name on the people's tongues so often. And that, after all, is what counts in these times.

MILWAUKEE FREE PRESS—The frank, free, hearty temper of the mountain tourist naturally understands the President better than the brooding, discontented, often quixotic spirit which has lately come over portions of the middle western plain. The effect of his western reception has told in the President's addresses. Responsive to the appreciative environment, he has delivered himself with greater effect and vigor than during any period of his tour thus far.

DOVER DEMOCRAT—There are a few who still retain the impression that this western trip is purely a political one. Nothing is farther from the truth, as Mr. Taft has totally refrained from scoring his opponents and has restricted himself solely to telling of his reasons for doing certain acts and of giving a recital of the present economic conditions in this country. Can anybody say that this is not a President's privilege, if not a duty?

LOS ANGELES TIMES—President Taft in his speech at Denver predicted

WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW DRAFTED

WASHINGTON—After a two days' executive session the employers' liability and workmen's compensation commission on Tuesday reached an agreement on the basis of legislation to be recommended to Congress and adjourned until Nov. 6, when the commission will meet in this city for the purpose of hearing plans.

The law proposed will provide for direct payment by interstate carriers for incapacitating employees, and such payment is made compulsory. Senator Sutherland, chairman of the commission, supplied an outline of the proposed plan.

QUINCY WOMEN HEAR JUDGE AVERY

QUINCY, Mass.—Judge Albert E. Avery spoke at the probation system at the Quincy Women's Club meeting at its clubhouse Tuesday afternoon. He referred especially to its value in the cases of juvenile offenders. Massachusetts, he said, had been a leader in this movement. Although the system was not perfect, a great advance had been made.

Judge Avery denied that the first juvenile court was established in Denver. The first juvenile court was established in Boston in the early 70s and Judge William J. Forsyth, who recently resigned from the municipal court, was judge, he said.

Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett of Boston spoke on "Our Duty to Offenders" and urged that more work be done in reclaiming wayward ones.

ASAHEL WHEELER CO. Paints, Oils, Varnishes

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Beginning Oct. 17, we offer a large stock of PAINT BRUSHES at Reduced Prices at 35 HIGH STREET, BOSTON.

Automobile Trunks

TIRE CASES SUIT CASES BAGS
Trunk and bag repairing a specialty
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that at the next election the insurgents "will return to the Republican party, where they belong." In the event which even the most progressive progresser will concede to be possible—the nomination of President Taft by the next Republican national convention—what can those insurgents do who are insurgent until they can't rest or allow anybody else to rest, except to return to their allegiance as Republicans?

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Public opinion and party opinion need to be clarified and defined by open debate. The reciprocity act, the tariff veto, the question of the recall of judges and of the real principles of progress approved by the Republican party, all these not only have bred differences among the leading men of the party, but threaten to develop more serious cleavage as time goes on.

CAPSHEAF The Safety Pin Without a Coil

Since the first safety pins were invented many improvements have been made. As a result, the safety of the fabric pinned was not considered until the inventor of the "Capsheaf" made a safety pin without the coil spring which enters and tears the clothing. Send postal to 361 Franklin St., New York City, for free samples. Use "Capsheaf" pins and you will always use it. Made in all sizes. Best, strong, sharp; the delight of trained nurses. Judson Pin Co. Manufacturers, Rochester, N. Y.

KNIVES WITH SCISSORS \$1.50 to \$10.00

3000 Patterns Pocket Knives The in \$10.00 EVERYTHING IN GOOD CUTLERY
Cutlery of all kinds sharpened and repaired
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24 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—Miss Lulu Glaser. CASTLE SQUARE—"As You Like It." COLONIAL—"The Red Widow." HOLLY—"The Girl in the Red." B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC—"The Gamblers." PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford." PLYMOUTH—"Irish Players." SHUBERT—"The Blue Bird" (Tuesday). TREMONT—"Madam Sherry."

NEW YORK—ASTOR—"The Arab." BELASCO—"David Warfield." CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah." COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings." CRITERION—"Passers-By." DALY—"Mme. Simone." EMPIRE—"John Drew." GAITEY—"The Only Son." GLOBE—"Gypsy Love." HARRIS—"Maggie Pepper." HERALD SQUARE—"Bird Scott." HIPPODROME—"Spectacles." HUDSON—"Sables." KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren." LYRIC—"Fritz Schell." LYCEUM—"Miss Billie Burke." MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Margaret Anglin." NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady." NEW YORK—"The Enchantress." PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For." REPUBLIC—"The Woman." THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million." WALLACKS—"Dianthe." WEBER—"Edmund Gessie." WEST END—"The Boss."

CHICAGO—AUDITORIUM—"Everywoman." BLACKSTONE—"The Concert." ARKITE—"Spied." GRAND—"Rebellion." ILLINOIS—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." LYRIC—"The Three Lights." LA SALLE—"Toussaint Louverture." MEYKERS—"The Deep Purple." OLYMPIA—"The Fortune Hunter." OPERA HOUSE—"The Little Rebel." STUDEBAKER—"Excuse Me."

POSTMASTER GIVES FIGURES TO SUPPORT EARLY MAILING PLEA

An Increase in September of 8,837,430 Pieces for Outgoing Mails Over Number Received During August

GROWTH CONTINUES

An increase of 8,837,430 pieces in the outgoing mail received at the central postal station in September over the number in the preceding month is noted in the figures given out today by Postmaster E. C. Mansfield in support of his recommendation to the Chamber of Commerce that the merchants of Boston mail their letters at intervals through the day instead of bunching them at night.

The average number of letters mailed each day in the central district was 865,999, and of these 577,332 were mailed after 4 p. m. Similar increase in the outgoing mail was noted in the South, North and Essex street stations.

In speaking of the situation Postmaster Mansfield said today:

"The receipt of the bulk of the outgoing mail after 4 o'clock results in a congestion at the stations and a consequent delay in the sorting and despatch. We certainly desire to secure as quick service as possible for the merchants of Boston and for that reason are pointing out to them through the Chamber of Commerce how they may co-operate with us and help themselves. Many of the business houses send clerks to the office for mail several times a day and it is as much to their advantage that they secure quick dispatch of their own mail by spreading their posting through the day instead of bunching it.

"The congestion is not confined to the central station of the three stations mentioned, but extends to stations in outlying districts where there are many good sized business concerns. The great increase in mail is due largely to the increase of business that always comes in the fall but the increase this year has been phenomenal and the fact that the bulk of it is not received until the late afternoon and evening upsets the entire postal system."

TARIFF BOARD BUSY ON WOOL

WASHINGTON—Nearly 100 persons are employed assembling data for the tariff board's wool report. Tabulating machines have been borrowed from the census office and every night the experts go from the treasury down to the census office, nearly a mile away, to make use of them.

The work on raw wool was completed some time ago, but the final reports on the mills came in only recently. The reports on foreign mills have been in hand several weeks, the domestic mills being left to the last.

There is still a good deal of material to be received on cotton.

DR. COOK PREPARES TO QUIT DENMARK

COPENHAGEN—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, accompanied by his wife, is preparing to leave Denmark for Berlin today as the result of the treatment accorded him last night when a large audience, which gathered to hear his "vindication" lecture on his explorations, interrupted his talk and compelled him to flee by a back door from the hall. The doctor has supporters in Copenhagen but they were far outnumbered by his opponents.

DISCOVERS TWO LAKES IN ALASKA

PASADENA, Cal.—Word has just received in this city from Point Barrow, Alaska, telling of the discovery by Ernest DeKoven Leffingwell of this city of two hitherto unknown lakes in the extreme northwestern portion of North America.

Mr. Leffingwell is engaged in mapping an unknown region in northwestern Alaska.

STOP SANTA CLAUS MAIL

WASHINGTON—The postoffice department announces that letters addressed "To Santa Claus" will not be distributed to benevolent persons. Four years ago postmasters were authorized to turn over such letters to benevolent persons, but because of many abuses the order has never been renewed.

For her star part in "Cinderella" Mme. Teyte has brought a pair of glass slippers. In "Carmen" she will sing Micaela to Mary Garden's title role.

A year and a half ago Miss Teyte was married to Dr. E. Plumon.

PLAN TO BUILD LARGE PLANT
MILWAUKEE—A manufacturing plant probably will be constructed here this fall by the Milwaukee Concrete Mixer & Machine Company. The estimated cost is \$50,000. Several sites are under consideration.

For Your Name's Sake
USE OUR
SUPERIOR FLOORING
KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT.

George W. Gale Lumber Co.
440 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Everything from Sills to Skies.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WHITMAN

The Red Shield Society has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Earl Estey; vice-president, Miss Bertha Depey; secretary, Miss Lena E. Perabo; treasurer, Miss Ida McAnber; chairman of the social committee, Miss Leona Cornum; chairman of membership committee, Miss Louise Wood.

The selectmen will soon call a special town meeting to take action on the acceptance of the legacy which Albert Davis left the town for the purchase of the estate on Whitman avenue from Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, so that the town hall lot could be enlarged. George D. Alden, the executor of the will, is ready to make the transfer.

READING

Woburn Rebekah lodge was entertained Tuesday evening by Enterprise lodge at its annual roll call. Officers of the local lodge elected for the season are: Noble grand, Mrs. Clara Carter; vice-grand, Mrs. Ida A. Harris; recording secretary, Mrs. Anna M. Manning; financial secretary, Mrs. Dora B. Nichols; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie Stinchfield; warden, Mrs. Emily Southwell; conductor, Mrs. Edith Thompson; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Emma DeRonde; L. S. N. G., Mrs. Anna E. Millbury; R. S. V. G., Mrs. Helen E. Gilman; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Dora French; chaplain, Mrs. Corn Litchfield; I. G., Mrs. Emma Ellison; O. G., William Carter.

MEDFORD

Samuel C. Lawrence post, G. A. R., and affiliated societies will hold a seven cent sale in Grand Army hall tomorrow afternoon and evening with many new features. The affair is in charge of Miss Bertha J. Whitney, Mrs. Helen Duncklee, Miss Lillian Witham, Miss Helen Kenney, Mrs. G. G. Gordon, Preston Rowe, Hanson Kenney, Mrs. Ella F. Power, Mrs. Dorothy Carney, Mrs. Fannie G. Brooks and George Wallace.

Mail for the West Medford postoffice now leaves Boston at 4:03 instead of 3:30 p. m. and for Boston from West Medford at 4:04 instead of 2:49.

BRIDGEWATER

Tomorrow evening the senior class of the high school will hold a Halloween party and dance for the benefit of the Washington fund.

The Woman's Mission and Aid Society has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. E. M. Jackson; vice-president, Mrs. H. R. Parshley; secretary, Mrs. Martin Coombs; treasurer, Mrs. L. E. Ackland; missionary committee, Mrs. A. M. Davis; work committee, Mrs. A. T. Keith; social committee, Mrs. George Stevens.

ROCKLAND

The Commercial Club held its first meeting of the season in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening. Dinner was served at 6:30 p. m., after which C. B. Goeltz, chief engineer of the Old Colony Gas Company, delivered an address.

Rose Standish Rebekah lodge, L. O. O. F., observed the fifteenth anniversary of its organization in Odd Fellows hall Tuesday evening. A banquet, musical and literary program contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion.

WAKEFIELD

Richard S. Stout, president of the Co-operative Bink, will entertain the directors and special guests at the semi-annual meeting and dinner this evening in Youngs hotel, Boston.

A rally in the town hall, Nov. 1, is being planned by the local Democratic town committee and it is expected that Governor Foss and David I. Walsh, candidate for lieutenant-governor, will be among the speakers.

N. M.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will give a harvest supper and concert in the church parlors this evening.

Christ church will celebrate its seventeenth anniversary next Sunday. The preacher at the morning service will be the Rev. Frederick Pember of West Roxbury, the founder and first rector of the parish.

EASTON

The Riverside Club will conduct a souvenir harvest party in Ames Memorial hall Thursday evening. Lon Erskine and Leonard Buck will have general charge.

The Clover Club is getting ready to observe its twentieth anniversary with a meeting at the home of Mrs. Joseph R. Clarke. Mrs. Susan Barrows will prepare a suitable program.

BROCKTON

An art exhibit will be held at the Perkins school Nov. 1, 2 and 3, showing pictures and statuary loaned from a Boston collection.

Mrs. Ellis Brett will be hostess for the Wednesday Reading Club at her home on Pleasant street, Nov. 1.

MIDDLEBORO

The Oakes Clark place on Oak street has been purchased by John V. Sullivan. The public schools will be closed here Friday on account of the teachers convention at Brockton.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Democratic town committee will hold a joint meeting tomorrow evening in Benevolent hall, Bridgewater, with the committees of West Bridgewater and Bridgewater.

LEXINGTON

The Lexington grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold a "harvest supper" this evening at Historic hall.

WALTHAM

Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, President Treadway of the Senate, Congressman Lawrence and Mayor Walker are to be the speakers at a rally to be held in the interests of the Republican party in Hovey hall this evening.

Mayor Walker, who is a candidate for the office of senator in this district on the Republican ticket has filed a return with City Clerk Hall stating that his nomination cost him nothing. Thomas F. Kearns expended nothing for his nomination to the office of clerk of the Middlesex county superior court on the Democratic ticket, while George P. Drury spent \$255 in securing the Republican nomination for representative.

MELROSE

Garfield lodge, A. O. U. W., observed its thirtieth anniversary Tuesday night in Fraternity hall when a historical address was read by Charles M. Field and several of the grand officers were present.

Residents of Upham street near East street have presented a narrow strip of land about four feet wide to the city for the purpose of widening the street and sidewalk and preventing the cutting down of several large elm trees at this point.

EVERETT

The Courtland street Congregational church has selected as delegates to the Suffolk North Conference of Congregational churches to be held in Boston next month Mrs. Chester Aldrich, Mrs. J. K. Leather, Mrs. O. B. Robinson, Rev. George Y. Washburn, J. B. Hart, David Johnson and Mrs. David Johnson.

The Everett Improvement Association will meet in Whittier hall tonight to discuss matters of civic importance.

REVERE

Harry E. Whittemore, supervisor of music and president of the Teachers Club will preside at the annual reception to the new teachers to be held in the high school hall, Thursday evening.

A great improvement in the track of the Bay State Street railway is being made, and although there is some delay to cars on Broadway, the road will soon be in a better condition than for several years.

WINTHROP

The Rev. Warren Bigelow, who has been assistant rector at St. John's Episcopal church and also at St. Ann's church, Revere, will be made rector of St. Mark's church at Jamaica Plain, Nov. 1.

The Democratic voters will have a rally this evening with Dr. Grainger, candidate for reelection to the Senate, as one of the principal speakers.

ARLINGTON

The annual supper of the First Universalist church Sunday school will be held this evening in the church. Friday afternoon the primary department will hold its party from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock.

The Young Men's Social Union of the Arlington First Baptist church formally opened the new season in the social rooms of the church Tuesday evening.

CHELSEA

The Rev. R. Perry Bush and James H. Malone, committee on evening school from the school board, announce that a class in drawing will be opened at the evening school if there are 25 applicants. Instruction will be free but each pupil must provide his own drawing instruments. Pupils may take up machine, architectural, and freehand drawing, design and blueprint reading.

BROOKLINE

Miss Eva Kellogg has been elected chairman of the entertainment committee of the class of 1912 of the New England Conservatory of Music.

The petition of the Rev. Joseph F. Copping for a concrete sidewalk with edgelines in front of St. Adam's church on Pleasant street has been granted by the selectmen.

EAST LEXINGTON

A "harvest party" will be given by the Colonial orchestra Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Village hall.

The Sunshine Club of Arlington Heights is being entertained today at the residence of Mrs. George Willis Cooke on Massachusetts avenue.

NEWTON

The Northgate Club has commenced rehearsals of "The Heiress" which it is to present in December. Arthur S. Trellawny is the author.

The Newton Center Improvement Association is to give a concert in Bray hall on the evening of Dec. 6.

BRAINTREE

The Baraca class of the Baptist church held its annual banquet in the chapel Tuesday evening. After the dinner, Marshall A. Hudson, the founder of the first Baraca class in the world and president of the World-Wide Baraca-Philathea Union, delivered an address.

SCITUATE

At a regular meeting of the Woman's Club this afternoon, Miss Annie Edson will deliver a lecture on Norway, to be supplemented by stereoscopic views.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society will hold a "farmers' institute" in connection with its "Old Colony Pomona" in Grange hall today. George E. Taylor, Jr., is the speaker.

MALDEN

The Maplewood Parents and Teachers Association held its first meeting of the school year today in the Maplewood school when an address on the Boy Scouts of America was given by some of the men interested in the work. Miss S. Minerva Hill was the soloist of the meeting.

The fraternal societies are active this week. Canton Malden, I. O. O. F., will meet tonight to nominate field officers for the second regiment; Security lodge of Reading, I. O. O. F., will confer the third degree on a class of candidates from Malden and Melrose lodges Friday evening; Spartan lodge, K. of P., conferred the rank of esquire on three candidates Tuesday evening; Mt. Vernon lodge of Masons will hold an entertainment Friday; Linden lodge, Royal Arcanum, held an identification meeting Tuesday night; Bell Rock lodge, N. E. O. P., will hold its annual dance next Tuesday evening and delegates from the two local tribes of Red Men are to attend the annual council meeting at Halyoke next week Thursday.

RODGERS NEARS THE MOUNTAINS

SPOFFORD, Tex.—C. P. Rodgers is nearing the mountain ranges. He will soon face the aerial problem that has baffled many fliers. He will start for Del Rio, 36 miles west of here today, but his supply train will go on to Comstock, 36 miles further west, where his men will scan the mountain to find a good landing place.

MECCA, Cal.—Robert G. Fowler says he intends to make Yuma, Ariz., more than 100 miles from here, today without a stop, in his transcontinental flight. He reached here Tuesday after having flown 61 miles in 68 minutes.

MEXICO CITY—It is announced that the Moisant international aviators under an arrangement with the Mexican government will give exhibitions at the military aerodrome at Valbuena, Mexico, City, on the day following the inauguration of Senor Madero as President. The Mexican government, President-elect Madero and merchants of the city have guaranteed prizes and bonuses aggregating \$150,000. Other cities will also be visited.

Among the aviators who will go to Mexico to fly at these exhibitions will be Misses Matilde Moisant and Harriet E. Quimby, Andre Houper, George M. Dyott and Capt. Donald Patrick Hamilton, all flying under the Moisant colors.

An exclusive concession has been granted by the Mexican government, it is stated by the Moisants, to Luis Vic Rounagac, the intermediary of the Moisant international aviators, to establish and maintain an aviation school at the military aerodrome of Valbuena, under a large subsidy. In return the American company obligates itself to instruct a limited number of Mexican army officers in aviation. An order has already been placed with the company for six aeroplanes. Other contracts in contemplation with Spanish-American countries aggregate an annual subsidy of nearly \$750,000.

BORING FOR EVANS. ADDITION TO THE MUSEUM OF ARTS

Borings have been begun in the ground at the rear of the Museum of Fine Arts to test the base for the addition, the funds for which were given by Mrs. Robert D. Evans in May.

The new wing is to extend along the Fenway, parallel with the main building. It is to have about 300 feet frontage and will be about 100 feet deep.

The erection of this section will afford an opportunity for an entrance and a facade on the Fenway, concealing the brick walls on that side.

REFINING PLANT FOR LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES—The United States Refining Company of California will build a refining plant in the vicinity of Los Angeles work to begin on a \$750,000 plant at one of the beach cities within three months.

The new refinery will use the Freeman process of refining, which is one of the latest discoveries in the oil world and which has been in the United States Refining Company's plant at Boulder, where the company is putting a new plant to take care of an additional 20,000 gallons a day.

The local plant of the company will have at first a capacity of the same amount and will employ about 200 men.

PERRY MEMORIAL TO COST \$600,000

CLEVELAND, O.—Final details for the construction of a memorial at Put-in-Bay to commemorate Perry's victory and the selection of an architect to design the monument have been announced by the commission.

The memorial will consist of a lofty monument with a museum for historical relics, standing in a reservation of 14 acres, to be erected at a cost of \$600,000. Competitors will have the fullest scope for their artistic imaginations.

WANT MEN TEACHERS FOR BOYS

NEW YORK—A resolution introduced in the board of aldermen Wednesday provides for the replacing of scores of women teachers in the public schools with men. A preamble recites the belief that all boys over 10 should be under the supervision of men teachers.

AMERICAN MACHINES BOUGHT BY PANAMA FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

PANAMA CITY, C. Z.—Machinery from the United States has just been received here by the republic of Panama and is being set up so that the extensive public improvements planned by the government can be hurried to completion.

The Panama government projects the building of roads, construction of bridges, erection of storehouses and the replacing of the old market wharf here by one of concrete. The machinery, by means of which this work will be done was all purchased in the United States.

Some of this machinery is already in operation and giving satisfaction in the building of public roads, principally among which being the extension of the main road through the savannahs to the Juan Diaz river.

In the building of this road the government is installing a modern stone-crushing plant which recently arrived from the states. It is expected that when this stone crusher is in operation it will supply the crushed materials necessary to macadamize the road leading from the Rio Bajo to the Juan Diaz.

When these highways are completed an excellent system of carriage roads will be furnished from the new city to old Panama which will be appreciated by tourists and other visitors. On the other road from Panama Viejo to Juan Diaz, the government is constructing a substantial bridge to span the Juan Diaz river, besides other small bridges over the rivers which intersect the road at various points.

In the construction of these roads the amount to be expended approximates \$30,000 gold. Another work of importance is the surveying of a road leading from Juan Diaz to Copeo.

An agent was commissioned by the government to secure the necessary materials required by the public works department for the construction of the roads and public buildings undertaken, and he was authorized to spend \$50,000 in the United States for their purchase.

After completing his mission and securing all the necessary materials, including \$1507 for the construction of the wharf accommodations, \$1470 for drawing materials, etc., the agent effected a saving of about \$8000 from the estimated cost of the materials.

At Panama the government plans an erection of storehouses for the storing of materials. Work of replacing the old market wharf by the construction of a modern reinforced concrete structure has already begun and the work is being pushed rapidly.

PROGRESSIVES GIVE MR. TAFT WELCOME ACROSS MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—President Taft made more than 15 speeches in Minnesota yesterday, stopping at almost as many towns and villages in his progress from Glencoe to this city.

At Randolph he chatted with the crowd about his ear. He referred to the fact that he was in a farming community and that the rain would be good for fall pastures.

"You see," the President said, in explanation of the various questions he had asked, "I am something of a farmer myself."

"Are the potatoes all in?" a voice asked.

"I am gathering them slowly," the President replied as the train rolled away.

The President spoke in the auditorium here last night and this afternoon and evening he will be the guest of St. Paul.

The President's welcome to Minnesota was cordial. Senator Nelson, Senator Clapp, who is known as the La Follette supporter; Congressmen Miller and Nye, who are classed as "regulars," and Congressmen Anderson and Hammond, "insurgents," turned out with Governor Roraback to greet the President.

Senator Clapp rode with the President in his private car from Glencoe with members of the Minnesota Congress delegation, and was his guest at dinner.

Mr. Taft will come tomorrow into Wisconsin, home of Senator La Follette, the acknowledged leader of the "insurgents" and the man slated to oppose him for the Republican presidential nomination next year.

M'NAMARA JURY OF 14 IS LIKELY

LOS ANGELES—It is said that 14 men will hear the McNamara case as jurors. The California statute provides that in addition to the regular jury, two additional jurors may be qualified in cases where the trial is likely to be of great importance and duration.

These two men must be kept with the other 12, having equal opportunities to hear the evidence, and, in case any regular juror is disqualified the name of one of the two extra jurors is to be drawn from a box, and he thereupon replaces the disabled one. None of the 14 has been obtained. Six jurors, temporarily accepted by both sides, are in the box, but all are subject to peremptory challenge.

A chance street conversation started by B. W. Clark, venireman, with Harry Chandler, vice-president of the Times-Mirror company, and son-in-law of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, brought Clark's services as a prospective juror to an abrupt end when he told about it in court.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West

Affected Corsetless Beauty

Is what is demanded in the present fashions. This effect can be produced only by wearing corsets cut to meet this prevailing mode.

The La Vida Corset

No. 290, is appreciated for these very qualities it possesses. At a recent fashionable afternoon gathering, society women marveled at the classic outlines and beauty of figure of one of their number. On inquiry, they learned she wore and endorsed La Vida No. 290.

This model is made of fine coutil, durable and highly recommended to keep down superfluous flesh. It has low bust line and is boned to give supple and artistic lines. Finished in a very superior manner, it meets the approval of lovers of daintiness. Price..... 4.00

Other La Vida Corset Models from \$5.00 to \$25.00



SAILORS OF U. S. NAVY ARMADA ASHORE TO SEE NEW YORK SIGHTS

NEW YORK—Thousands of sailors from the 14 battleships comprising the vanguard of the armada of 102 vessels to be reviewed here Tuesday by George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, are sightseeing in New York today. The complements of the warships now here total 12,000 men. They cannot all come ashore but Rear Admiral Osterhaus is being as liberal as possible.

The battleships are taking aboard ammunition today.

By Monday the fleet will include 102 United States warships of all classes, representing a displacement of more than 500,000 tons.

Among the first ashore were the football men on the Connecticut, who indulged in practice scrimmages on the pavements at the foot of Seventy-ninth street in preparation for a game for the championship of the fleet with the men on the New Hampshire next Friday.

The battleships, which are under Rear Admiral Osterhaus, include the Connecticut, Michigan, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, New Jersey, Nebraska, North Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, South Carolina, New Hampshire and Georgia.

LEXINGTON PEOPLE WHO PAY LARGE TAXES ARE NAMED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The assessors have completed their work for 1911 and turned the books over to the tax collector, Byron C. Earle, who has sent out the tax bills.

The following named taxpayers are assessed over \$500: Warren M. Batcheller, \$1012; Lulu M. and Hallie C. Blake, \$905; Edward P. Bliss, \$802; George Ernest Briggs, \$508; Mary E. Brigham, \$686; Fred K. Brown, \$319; estate of Sarah W. D. Brown, \$800; Alice B. Cary, \$1069; Freeman J. Doe, \$601; Mary C. Fay, \$719; estate of Charles G. Fletcher, \$676; Alice D. Goodwin, \$1864; heirs of Lewis Hunt, \$2665; Jefferson Union Company, \$394; Patrick \$554; Lexington & Boston Street Rail- J. Keenan, \$554; Frank K. Kimball, way, \$1862; heirs of Mary Merriam and Julia M. Stetson, \$327; Mary A. Morrill, \$1324; Abner J. Moody, \$500; estate of James S. Munroe, \$1456; John L. Norris, \$622; Augustus E. Scott, \$1418; F. Foster Sherburne, \$808; estate of Warren Sherburne, \$808; Ellen A. Stone, \$524; Ellen M. Tower, \$630; Julia and Ellen M. Tower, \$751; Richard G. Tower, \$1429; Daniel G. Tyler, \$764; Mary I. Valentine, \$877; George O. Whiting, \$1641; Laura B. Whiting, \$628; Arthur C. Whitney, \$756; Boston & Maine rail- road, \$973; Henry P. Boutelle of Dorchester, \$771; Sarah M. Harding of Falmouth, \$508; George B. Harris of Boston, \$7342; New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, \$510; and Francis B. Scammon of Saco, Me., \$636.

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MEDICAL FREEDOM IS CHAMPIONED AT NEW YORK MEETING

Speakers Point Out What the American Medical Association Is Standing Sponsor For in Its Legislation

OWEN BILL DECRIED

NEW YORK—The New York American, in its issue of this morning gives the following concerning the mass meeting Tuesday evening held under the auspices of the National League for Medical Freedom:

A very large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held last night at Carnegie hall to protest against compulsory medicine in general, and the so-called Owen bill in particular.

The latter was before the late session of Congress. Its object is to create a department of health and give its head a seat in the cabinet. It is expected to be revived at the next meeting of Congress.

The meeting yesterday was called by the National League for Medical Freedom, and the two principal speakers were former Congressman Robert Baker, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Lewis Pinkerton Crutcher, who was professor of materia medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University.

The audience was an especially intelligent one and had a large percentage of women in it. It followed the speakers intently and applauded the many telling points made.

The American Medical Association, that was declared to be the sponsor of Senator Owen's bill, was the specific subject of attack. The proposed act was declared to be an attempt at the worst sort of tyranny and an effort to make the form of the healing art that the American Medical Association represents the "state medicine" of the country.

There was no attack on any special school of medicine, however, but a vigorous protest against what was termed turning over to one school and particularly to the influence of one association of doctors the care of the health of the nation and making their particular methods of treatment practically compulsory to all the people.

Paul A. Harsch, secretary of the National League for Medical Freedom, presided. He explained that B. O. Flower, president of the organization, was at hand, but suffered from modesty and gave the duty of presiding to him.

Mr. Harsch introduced Mr. Baker in complimentary terms. The latter spoke with great earnestness and made a strong impression. He said in part:

"Tyranny was ever a coward and a liar. All through the ages she has deceived and lied. She has always hid her real purpose behind the mask of pretense and tyranny stalking in the guise of the American Medical Association is no exception to the rule.

"Like their prototypes of old—those who asserted the divine right of kings—the political doctors of the American Medical Association impudently declare that the victims of their tyranny are incompetent to judge of the beneficence of their methods and that therefore they must be supplied with governmental powers so as to force their beneficence upon an ignorant or refractory populace.

"When the whole civilized world is pulsating with the throes of a broader democracy, when thought is leavening the whole lump of humanity, when the growing understanding of man's inalienable right to be self-governed everywhere, dissipating the ignorances upon which it is based, is sapping the fortresses of tyranny, the American Medical Association is struggling to reverse this impulse and create a monopoly of the healing art.

"This demand for a department of government for them to control, and in which, if established, they would be firmly entrenched, is for the purpose of perpetuating their monopoly no matter what discoveries medical science may make which may still further explode their theories of medical practice.

"Although thousands are being rescued from the grave to which the death edicts of their 'specialists' have consigned them, they cry aloud for a Chinese wall of exclusion against those who have demonstrated the efficacy of more humane methods of treatment. It is the fear of loss of 'business' which impels them to this course, one which, if attempted in any other field of endeavor, would incite the resentment of these very men against such efforts to curtail liberty of action.

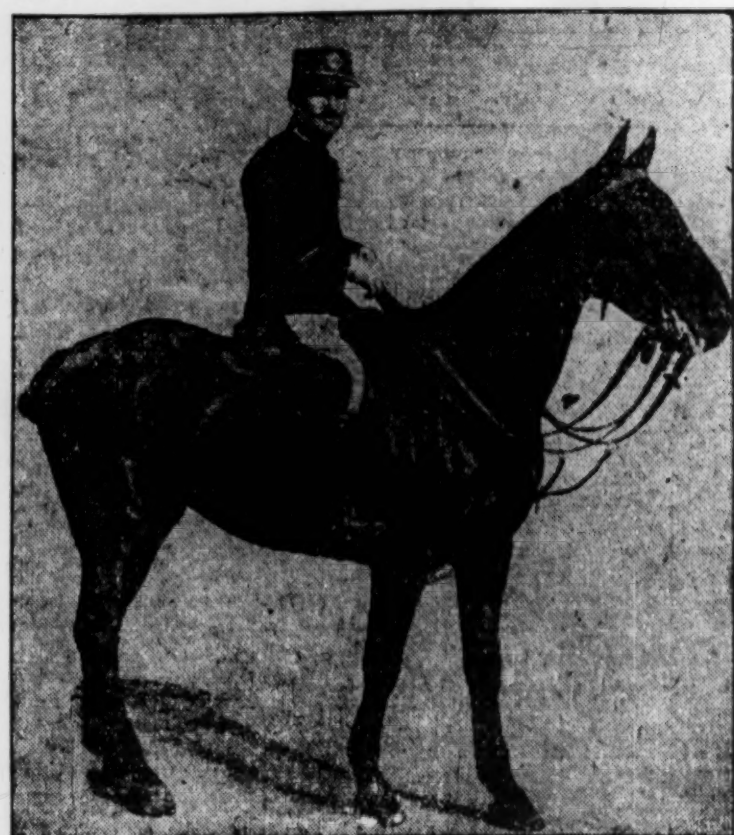
"Nothing but the glow of a great truth, the living, vitalizing fire of a great principle can maintain the purity of any organization. Where is the vitalizing, life-giving principle in the aims and purposes of the American Medical Association? Where the self-immolation? Where the devotion to an ideal which has stamped itself upon every real movement for the advancement of mankind? You will search in vain for such an ideal.

"Where their purpose is not stirred by the fire of ambition, it rests upon the sordid desire to secure a return regardless of the services rendered. Their demands are an echo of the dark ages.

"At a time when the world is manifesting as never before the regenerative effects of righteousness, when practices of aggression that have long en-

STORIES OF ROYALIST UPRISINGS AGAINST PORTUGAL ARE UNTRUE

LEADS EFFORT TO RESEAT MANUEL



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency, London)

Captain Conceiro who is prominent in the Portuguese royalist movement

dured are being overthrown, when the spirit of liberty is lighting its beacon fires on every hilltop, when men the world over are coming to a realization of the universal brotherhood of man, and their relations are being established on a broader, higher, nobler and therefore more enduring foundation than ever before, when the common people are asserting their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, this effort of the American Medical Association to secure restrictive, exclusive and prohibitive legislation is a harking back to the ignorance and superstitions of feudalism. Its tactics also parallel those of the middle ages, having their origin and support in terrorism—terrorism of the fear of the unknown.

"The rights of one man end where another's begin. So long as man refrains from overt acts against his fellows, or from jeopardizing his neighbor's safety, his right to absolute freedom of action is inviolable, as truly in the selection of the means or agencies to secure or maintain health, as in being safeguarded in his property, in the sacredness of his domicile from intrusion, or the inviolability of his person.

"Unlike the industrial trusts, which are economic in their operation, the medical trust not merely seeks exclusive privileges, but to accomplish its ends carries on the most cruel of all campaigns—the dissemination and inculcation of fear. It is constantly sounding the tocsin of alarm. Conjuring up new diseases, it terrorizes the community with new fears and then demands added powers to combat the product of its own excited imagination.

"Other trusts are content to get the business that already exists, to supply demand for the particular article it seeks to control, but this trust, garbed with the cloak of philanthropy, robed with the mask of pretense, demands not merely that it shall do all the business that already exists, but that the state shall create business for it and clothe it with the power to force an unwilling citizenry to do business with it, whether they wish or not.

"No bolder and more audacious demands for monopolistic privileges were ever put forward than those of the A. M. A. for self and power. No other combination in restraint of trade has dared to ask that it be made a very arm of the government. They alone among the state's citizenship are to be law-exempt from competition. They are to be assured a living income regardless of the worth or even of the need of their services."

Secretary Harsch introduced Dr. Crutcher as one of the chief workers in the cause of medical freedom. The physician proved to be an interesting talker. He mentioned vaccination and the serum treatments of disease, but was careful to avoid taking any sides regarding any special treatment.

The meeting was in the interest of medical freedom, not for or against any particular treatment. That point was kept clear throughout the evening.

Among other things Dr. Crutcher said: "It is claimed by proponents of this legislation that if they had a department of health they would save 600,000 people from dying and help 3,000,000 people from their sick beds every year.

"But you naturally ask the question that if they can do this with a health department, why can't they do it without a health department. They promptly answer you the reason is they cannot get at them; if you give us a department of health we will prevent them from dying whether they want to be prevented or not.

"If they are going to prevent 600,000 people from dying annually how are they going to do it? Unless they expect some peculiar revelation, they must have some method to prevent these 300,000 annual deaths. And if they now have means and do not reveal them to the American people, this is a very strong reason why they should not be given a department of health.

"Any principle in medicine that is sufficiently true to justify its being made

compulsory would be so manifestly true that you would not have to make it compulsory.

"When Owen introduced his bill he insisted that those of us who protested against its passage were fools; that the bill was absolutely beyond criticism, because the American Medical Association had given a great deal of time to it, and therefore it must be perfect."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. G. R. Spalding, corps engineers, to Jacksonville, Fla., official business. First Lieut. C. M. Allen, fifth field artillery, to Cleveland, O., duty with organized militia, relieving First Lieut. A. H. Carter, fifth field artillery, who will proceed to Chicago.

First Lieut. F. C. Miller, thirtieth infantry, to Jefferson barracks, Mo., recruit duty.

Capt. A. W. Williams, medical corps, will visit Frankford arsenal, official business.

Capt. F. C. Marshall, cavalry, unassigned, to Hartford, Conn., for instructing National Guard.

Capt. H. F. Pipes, medical corps, to Washington barracks, D. C., temporary duty.

Second Lieut. W. R. Dusenbury, twenty-fourth infantry, detailed member of examining board at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., relieving First Lieut. A. R. Williams, twenty-ninth infantry, C. A. C.

Changes: Maj. D. Skerrett from Ft. Greble, R. I., to Ft. Mott, N. J.; Maj. F. E. Harris from Ft. Mott, N. J., to Ft. Greble, R. I.

First Lieut. E. R. Gentry, medical corps, now at Ft. Leavenworth, will sail Dec. 5 for the Philippines.

Navy Orders

Commander P. Williams, detached duty the Idaho, to duty command the Tallahassee.

Lieut. Commander A. M. Cook, detached duty in charge naval magazine, St. Johns Creek, Va., to duty the Idaho executive officer.

Lieut. Commander D. M. Wood, to duty in charge naval magazine, St. Johns Creek, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. P. W. Hough, to duty the Franklin.

Paymaster's Clerk G. W. Van Brunt, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arr'd: Time at Charleston: Bagley at Norfolk; Patuxent at navy yard, New York; Cincinnati at Tiburon; Raleigh at San Francisco; Stringham at Hampton roads; Albany at Shanghai.

Sld: Waban, from Key West for Habana; Paducah, from Portsmouth, N. H., for Guantanamo, from Washington for Norfolk; Sterling from Key West for Tompkinsville; Oregon, from Bremerton for San Diego; Paterson, from Philadelphia for Newport.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON — Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer, naval aid to the President, has been ordered to report to him at Chicago where the President will make a formal visit to the new Great Lakes naval training station.

Under an order issued Tuesday by Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, acting secretary of the navy, the San Marcos, which has been used in naval tests and experiments, was stricken from the navy list.

For the benefit of the naval service Secretary Meyer has directed the reprinting of the circular of the bureau of navigation, department of commerce and labor, relating to regulations for motor boats.

HISTORIC PICTURES TO BE KEPT

NEW YORK—For preserving moving pictures and photographic records of historical events, the Modern Historical Records Association has been formed.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—We were able, on a previous occasion, to cable a direct contradiction to the emphatic announcements published by so many European newspapers to the effect that a considerable force was being organized by royalist leaders on Spanish territory and were about to commence a victorious march to the Portuguese capital.

As pointed out at the time those statements were wholly unfounded. Many of these statements were also despatched from small hamlets in out of the way parts of Portugal holding but little communication with the great centers of Europe. The same remark holds good on the present occasion. Vinhaes is a small hamlet of some 1900 inhabitants and it is there that the newspapers have announced that a monarchist rising has occurred.

Confident that the reports circulated were incorrect we made inquiries at the Portuguese legation here, where it was ascertained that the reports published were grossly exaggerated. Senhor Teixeira Gomez referred, in the course of a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on a previous occasion, to one of the reported risings as a mere "police affair." The present so-called invasion of Portugal was but another "police affair."

The statement that an armed force has entered Portugal is wholly misleading. It is true that a band of armed men did attempt to create a disturbance in the neighborhood of Vinhaes, but to state that the band was anything in the nature of an organized force is to misrepresent the facts.

According to a recent telegram received at the legation from the Portuguese foreign minister in Lisbon, complete order prevails, and all attempts made by the royalists to create a rising have been entirely frustrated. The number of prisoners, the telegram explains, amounts to 300, many of whom will undoubtedly prove to be innocent.

As has been explained in a previous despatch, the Portuguese government has decided to deal severely with this class of offender in the future, and in this case those who are proved to be guilty will receive the punishment they deserve. An interesting illustration of the promptness with which the Portuguese government is dealing with the situation is contained in the portion of the cable where it is pointed out that the prisoners will be tried immediately, special measures being taken to obviate any delay.

It should be noted also, that the prisoners will not be dealt with summarily, but their cases will be inquired into in the usual way, namely in the law courts. The motive of reporting so-called risings in these out-of-the-way parts of Portugal is obvious. Messages from these places are easily sent out and widely circulated, while some considerable time must elapse before the facts of the case can be ascertained by those responsible for the management of the daily newspapers of the world and added to this, there is a certain unwillingness to publish an emphatic denial of statements which a short time previously had been widely circulated as representing the facts of the case.

On the occasion of the incident above referred to the troops necessary to deal with the situation were at hand and the band as soon as it saw that any advance on its part would be met by Portuguese troops, turned and fled. Wholly unorganized and without any capable leader it is clear that nothing could be accomplished by such a band of men.

Owing to the desire of the Portuguese government not to do anything which might give rise to any international difficulties, stringent orders were issued that no fighting was to occur in the neighborhood of the Spanish frontier. Having, however, pursued the band to within one kilometer of the border, the Portuguese troops halted.

With regard to the statement that certain towns were in the hands of the royalists, this is also entirely untrue. The band above referred to did not amount to 1000 men and having neither the organization nor the support necessary for it to take possession of any town.

The Portuguese authorities have not had the slightest trouble in dealing with these disturbances, which, as has already been explained in this paper, occurred during the national celebrations of the anniversary of the formation of the Portuguese republic. On the last day of these the Portuguese capital was brilliantly illuminated, the streets filled with crowds of people joyfully celebrating the occasion and finally confirming their desire to loyally support the government by acclaiming the President with round after round of hearty cheers for a space of 25 minutes at the gala performance at the coliseum in the evening.

Dom Afonso has been reported to have appeared on the scenes and to be leading the royalist insurgents to victory. That Dom Afonso is in the neighborhood of the Portuguese frontier is highly probable, but it is equally improbable that he is doing anything or leading the royalists. Dom Afonso is reported to have stated that it is his intention to support neither Dom Manuel nor Dom Miguel, the pretender.

If this statement is true Dom Afonso has not the slightest chance of success. Even in the event of his having obtained a substantial following, his success would have not been assured, for he lacks those very qualities so essential for a man who has embarked upon the endeavor to pull together the scattered and straggling forces at his disposal.

Dom Afonso, although physically a strong man, has not the mental qualities necessary for organizing any great movement, and no effort he may make need be seriously taken into consideration. The same uncertainty prevails as to the

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ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS SPEAKERS AT CLOSING CONVENTION SESSION

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Delegates to the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are leaving the city today having completed the work of the meeting Tuesday night.

New York as the seat of the national headquarters was retained by practically a unanimous vote; important resolutions pledging the association to certain progressive movements were approved, and something over \$12,000 was subscribed for the work of the association.

In addition, reports of progress in numerous states were heard. Mrs. T. P. O'Connor and Mrs. Emeline Pinkhurst, notable English suffragists, were warmly applauded when they addressed the delegates. Notice was given by the association that the aid of political parties in the contest for suffrage would be welcomed.

"If the majority of men could be convinced that it would be to their personal advantage and to the advantage of the state to give the vote to women our fight would be at an end," Mrs. O'Connor declared. "When you ask them why we don't vote, they advance old threadbare arguments, the first being that all women would vote according to the politics of their husbands. If this be true, why shouldn't a man want two votes instead of one?"

"And finally, the great and overwhelming argument is that to give women votes would destroy man's home. It doesn't matter about women's man's home is the thing to be considered. There are men in the world, many of them, tenderly chivalrous to women—my own dear father was one of them. But we do not, we must not, rely upon sentiment. What we want, and what we demand, is justice."

In her annual address the president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw referred to the woman suffragist victories in Washington and California and said that the cause had never made such rapid progress as during the past 18 months.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, just named an eighth member of the official board and editor of the association organ, the Woman's Journal, rather surprised the convention when she said: "Editorial work can be done as well from Chicago as from New York. I am undecided between the two cities and shall not vote at all."

Without embracing the tenets of socialism the convention adopted the petition by which the women's national committee of the Socialist party seeks enfranchisement for women through an amendment to the federal constitution and pledged the association to co-operate in securing signatures.

Other resolutions urged ratification by the Senate of President Taft's arbitration treaties; approved universal suffrage in the election of United States senators; declared for the same moral standard for men and women and equal penalties for transgressors; favored the erection of a statue of peace at the mouth of the Panama canal, the pardon of Angelina Napolitano by the Canadian government and deprecated any efforts to hamper or defeat honest efforts to enforce pure food laws.

whereabouts of Captain Conceiro, the titular leader of the royalist forces. It is improbable that he was present with the band that was driven over the frontier at Vinhaes and nothing definite concerning his movements has been known for some time.

The only thing it is possible to say with any degree of certainty is that he has up to now failed to organize the royalist forces on anything approaching a serious basis.

WRIGHT STAYS IN AIR IN ENGINELESS CRAFT NEARLY TEN MINUTES

MANTEO, N. C. Orville Wright has achieved aerial flight nearest to that of a soaring bird that has ever been accomplished without the aid of motive power. Depending solely on a 30-mile wind to keep him in the air, he rose in his glider from the sand dunes here Tuesday and remained aloft nearly 10 minutes. His actual time in the air was 9m. 45s. He covered about a quarter of a mile and maintained an average altitude of 150 feet. For minutes he hung practically motionless in the teeth of the gale. Wright will continue his flights today and expects to prove further theories in engineless aviation.

The record-breaking flight yesterday was the seventeenth of a series to solve the problem of automatically preserving the equilibrium of heavier than air machines.

The glider was equipped with a rear rudder of 24 feet spread. In front, to preserve the balance, a 40-pound bag of sand was swung on the end of a rod extending eight feet in front of the aviator's seat. The ailerons, or balancing wings on the sides of the machines were adjusted and Wright started.

Again and again this was repeated, each flight becoming lengthier, until for almost 10 minutes Wright soared like a buzzard on the rush of the gale. Wright will continue his flights today and expects to prove further theories in engineless aviation.

Orville Wright admitted his satisfaction with the results and declared the conditions under which the flight was made were unusually severe.

CHOSEN TO STUDY FOREIGN WALNUTS

WHITTIER, Cal.—Fred A. Hazard of this city has been selected by the Southern California Walnut Growers Association to represent it in Europe for the next two years in a special study of the entire European walnut industry.

Hazard has been president of the association since last April, and is a large holder of walnut groves here. He also was appointed by the association, with Dr. J. Allen Asmun of this place, to appear before the tariff commission at Washington next winter in the interests of the walnut industry.

Hazard will depart for Europe soon and will make headquarters in France. He will return to Washington to meet Dr. Osmon and the tariff commission perhaps in January, then will go again to Europe.

BRANDEIS' PETITION CALLS NEW TOBACCO TRUST PLAN WORSE

(Continued from page one)

the plan is not in accordance with the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in this case. The plan, if approved, will result in legalizing monopoly instead of restoring competition.

"Its effect upon tobacco planters, independent manufacturers, the jobbers, the retailers and upon labor engaged in the manufacture of tobacco products would be more injurious than the continuance of the present illegal monopoly."

The petition asserts that there are five fundamental defects in the plan each so serious that it forms ground for the objection of the plan. The objections are based on first common ownership of which the petition says:

"The plan proposes to divide the main properties of the trust among several corporations legally distinct but to distribute the stock in these several corporations pro rata among common stockholders of the American company. No plan can be effective to restore competition which does not include as an essential condition a provision that the separate corporations or segments, which are to carry forward the business of the trust shall at the outset and for a limited period thereafter be owned by absolutely distinct groups of individuals."

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Wickersham is preparing the brief on behalf of the government in connection with the segregation plans proposed by the American Tobacco Company. It is his intention to file the document with the United States court at New York before the end of the week.

Until announced by the court at the public hearings which are to begin in New York on Monday, the attorney general's attitude toward the reorganization plans will not be made public.

The attorney-general may not agree with certain features of the plan as now outlined.

CUMMINS TO MAKE STATEMENT

NEW YORK. When the trial of William J. Cummins, charged with grand larceny in connection with the Carnegie Trust Company case, was resumed today it was promised that the defense would submit a statement showing just where the \$100,000 went, and that it was used legitimately. He declared the statement would contain a list of 2500 shares of Carnegie Trust stock purchased by Cummins with the money.

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Announce their semi-annual sale of foreign models from the leading houses of Europe. These models from Paul Poiret, Paquin, Callot, Worth, Martial Armand, Beer, and other well-known makers comprise evening and afternoon gowns, blouses, tailored suits, evening wraps, and motor coats. These models are marked to about one third of original cost.

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Write today for the Sunshine Taste-Box, free, and send the name of your grocer, please.

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ELSMERE, DEL.

COLORED TWINE EMBROIDERY

Employed on covers and dress accessories

FOR many years string has been utilized for fancy work of various kinds; but now one can buy colored twine that somewhat resembles narrow braid, which is used for effective and decorative work. The possibilities of colored twine work in its varying degrees of thickness are almost endless in the hands of the clever needlewoman, says the Philadelphia North American.

It can be advantageously employed in the making of table centers, cushion covers, hassocks, dress accessories and innumerable other ways. The work is done on a foundation of linen or coarsely woven cotton material. For larger pieces it is best to use a frame to keep the material smooth, but smaller objects can be done in the hand.

While there is a wide range of colors to choose from, it is not well to employ more than three shades on any one article. A small carpet needle, or one

that is used for chenille embroidery, is best to use to draw the twine through the material. Cotton the exact shade of the twine is used to catch it down in place. This must be done firmly, the stitches placed at regular intervals.

Any pattern suitable for braiding will be adjustable for this work; rosettes and spirals are frequently introduced, and diamond shapes, with centers filled in with crossbars, are popular designs. To do the work, pull the twine through to the back of the material and secure it by several stitches, and repeat the process at the finish.

The twine then follows the pattern, being caught and held in place by fine stitches.

Double twine is more effective than single strands, a dark shade and a light shade being used to emphasize the pattern. Two shades of linen, the light shade used as applique are handsome.

RIBBON CASE

A pretty case to hold the schoolgirl's hair ribbons is made by covering two strips of cardboard, 18 inches long and 6 inches wide, first with a layer of cotton wadding, which is sprinkled with a sweet sachet, and then with flowered silk or cretonne.

Whip the outer covering on with small stitches and lay the two finished strips side by side. Now sew inch-wide ribbon along the edges of the two strips, to serve as a sort of hinge, like the backing of a book, and on the other sides pieces of ribbon with which the case can be tied together. Lay the ribbons, smoothed out flat, in this little case when you take them off at night, and you will notice how much longer they last than if you pull them off and throw them on the bureau until needed again.—Indianapolis News.

EGGPLANT DISHES

Eggplant Patties—Mold the eggplant pulp to make patties or croquettes. If necessary, roll them in flour to hold their shape. Dip them in egg, then in flour, then egg, and last in cracker crumbs. Fry in hot oil or fat.

Eggplant Dressing—Eggplant makes a tasty dressing to stuff in roast chicken or turkey. Bake the eggplant in the skin, then mash the pulp and mix with bread crumbs and egg, and season highly with salt and pepper.

Eggplant Omelet—Add the mashed pulp of a small eggplant to one medium-sized onion, chopped fine and browned in butter, and one cupful of stewed or canned tomatoes. Season highly with pepper (red) and salt. Spread on the omelet and serve.—Washington Herald.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

Imitation amber and tortoise-shell pins and barrettes for the hair, handsomely studded with brilliants, are now in great demand, as the fashionable hair dressing, with the soft waved pompadour and psyche knot dressed high on the head, calls for both the ornamental pins and barrettes for evening wear. A revival of the mound or mop hair dressing in a much more graceful form is noted. The hair is waved and softly parted at the left side of the head. The hair is then coiled and piled high and wide across the top of the head in a becoming and natural way. Jeweled pins and the new buckle barrette to match are very effective with this hair dressing.—Harpers Bazar.

FOR THE TRAVELER

Traveling negligees made of China silk are so light in weight that they may be packed in one's wrist bag, says the Newark News. They are made with a hood which is really practical in that it may be drawn over the head, quite concealing one's hair. Dark blues or black are preferable to lighter colors.

COLORED VEILS

Colored veiling no longer means motor veils alone, says an exchange, for this fall street veils in blue, brown, tan, emerald-green, purple and so on are in high fashion, not only in plain cloths but in combinations as well, as pink chenille dots on black, etc.

FASHIONS AND

SHIRT WAIST IS EVER USEFUL

Embroidered linen in this case and closes at left

IT matters not how many entire costumes the wardrobe may contain, there is always a need for the shirt waist with a separate skirt. Both this waist and skirt are distinctly new. The waist is lapped well over and closed at the left of the front, and that feature marks the season.

The skirt is six-gored, with two panels at the front and two at the back. These panels can be cut with either round or square lower edges, and, if a plainer skirt is wanted, the four panels can be omitted, or a single panel can be used at both front and back in place of the two.

The waist is an excellent one for flannel and for silk, as well as for washable materials, but in this case it is made of linen embroidered. The edges are scalloped, and the effect is altogether a dainty one.

The material for the skirt is one of the new striped novelties, and the panels are cut on the cross. Such effects are greatly in vogue, and when wide material is used are in every way desirable, but the skirt is a good one for all the materials of the season adapted to such finish, and is just as desirable for the coat suit and the gown as for separate use.

For the medium size the waist will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 6¾ yards 27 or 36, 5½ yards 44 inches wide; the width at the lower edge is 2½ yards.

A pattern of the waist (7196), sizes 34 to 44 bust, of the skirt (7166), sizes 22 to 32 waist, or of the embroidery designs (510) for the scalloped edges and (417) for the floral sprays, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



LUXURIOUSNESS OF FASHIONS

Influence of coronation on colors and fabrics

IF you would understand the reason for the richness of color and fabric which characterizes the new materials, you must go back to the superb pageant in Westminster Abbey, the coronation of George and Mary, and picture to yourself the magnificence of the velvets, the silks and satins, and the exquisite metal brocades and satin damasks, says a New York Times fashion writer.

Then, for the rich colorings, go to the great picture galleries of the world and study the works of the master geniuses of color, such as Titian, Rubens, Paul Veronese and Raphael, and you will see whence come the reds, blues, yellows, purples, greens and gold that are characteristic of this season's fabrics.

Also you will better understand the lavish use of rich laces and embroideries, the bewitching double-faced velvets, satins, silks and woolen stuffs, the medieval bandings of imitation jewels, or iridescent beads of heavy wool embroidery.

In a word, an extreme luxuriousness, combined with brilliant and artistic color blendings, is required of the materials for this winter's costumes.

One thing, however, must be noted—nearly all these fabrics are remarkable for extreme softness and pliability, and readily lend themselves to the new looped and swathing draperies. The exceptions to this are the heavy broche velvets intended for evening wraps, particularly those woven with silver or gold thread. These come with black, green or gray grounds lavishly embroidered with gold and costing \$20 a yard. They remind one of the materials seen in the portraits of Queen Elizabeth.

On the same order, but not quite so expensive, are the new satin damasks, which are intended to be combined with velvets and satins. These may be had in exquisite color combinations; for example, a queer turquoise green blended with old gold. This at \$12.50 a yard.

Then there are the French broche

damasks, with their print warp design in softly blended pinks, blues and greens on white damask grounds. These are being sold for gowns with trains or as material for evening wraps. Their cost \$5 a yard.

Velvets, as may be imagined, are of the leading fabrics. Plain, patterned or on white damask grounds. These are being sold for gowns with trains or as material for evening wraps. Their cost \$5 a yard.

A lovely velour catele is a "deco" novelty and very fashionable for afternoon gowns or wraps. It comes in plain or plain effect, and the slight corded surface gives a wonderful effect of coloring.

Another novelty is a velour broche, delicately tinted voile with raised velvet figures. Strange as it may seem, it is most effective over brilliant pink, considering the beauty of the material, the price of \$12.50 a yard seems not unreasonable.

Several new satins have appeared, notably a Swiss reversible satin, black on one side with brightly colored stripes, plain colors in a poplin weave or ombre on the back. These are intended for tailored suits, coats and wraps, and are sufficiently brilliant without trimming.

A fine glaze mousseline satin, brilliantly colored and so woven that contrasting shade of the back shows through, is another new fabric. A reversible shadow striped satins which have the color on the reverse side of their stripe. These make charming dresses and are priced at \$2.50 a yard.

Other new silks shown in the shops are the revived silk serges, plain colored in black and white shepherd's check double bordered messalines in striped old gold and black, fuchsia and black tartan silks in the different Scottish plaids, used on so many of the French gowns, and a new Japanese white silk with a shadow stripe.

THANKSGIVING IN OLD DAYS

Good things to eat in great quantity

FOR Thanksgiving in olden times the choicest specimens of the vegetables were reserved, says the Ladies Home Journal. The potato, white and sweet, had first place; then came onions and white turnips. Hominy or succotash was also indispensable, and corn bread or brown bread. Indian corn in some form, either in bread, Johnny-cake or pudding, always appeared on the table. A boiled or roasted ham, decorated with cloves and fine crumbs, was a side dish suitable for any feast. This was prepared a day or two before, and finished in the oven just before serving. There were many "relishes" to top off the meal. Then there were nuts in abundance, especially the hicknut, butternut, hickorynut and chestnut. Sweet flagroot candied was an old-time dainty not to be forgotten; maple sugar, too, was sometimes used as a sauce for the pudding.

The old-time housekeeper was very careful in cooking her cranberries. Iron and tin were not permitted to come in contact with them. The cooking was short; if long, the skins grew tough and the seeds bitter. To jelly the cranberries a syrup was made of twice as much sugar as water and nearly a pound of sugar was used for every quart of berries. They were covered until they began to boil; then the cover was removed and with a spoon the fruit was pressed under the syrup; as soon as every berry burst they were turned into earthen molds and chilled.

But pies were not enough, there had to be pudding also. Sometimes it was the baked Indian pudding, made according to this recipe: Scald a cupful of cornmeal with a little milk, and gradually blend it with two quarts more of milk. Add a cupful of molasses, or more if liked very sweet, and a little salt. Sometimes a little ginger, cinnamon and nutmeg were put in. Two tablespoonfuls of butter will make a tender crust on top. Bake slowly for three or four hours, occasionally stirring in a little cold milk to aid in forming the whey or watery juice.

Another favorite was the "Thanksgiving pudding," where one or two crackers and one egg for each cup of rich milk were the usual proportions. The crackers were broken slightly and soaked in milk all night until they remained diffused through it instead of forming a crust on top. In the morning the eggs were added, a little nutmeg, and plenty of raisins which had been stewed in water until plump and tender, all the sweetener preserved by the evaporation of the water. Often two puddings were made, one with sugar, and one unsweetened to be served with a sauce another day.

This also had to bake gently for a long time, but not so long as the Indian pudding. These puddings were served with sweetened cream.

Raised doughnuts were always used on the Thanksgiving table. These fried cakes were often called "nuts" for short, perhaps because of their brown crust and rich substance. They were made in the following way: In one cupful of

scalded milk melt two tablespoonfuls of butter. Add a quarter of a cupful of sugar and a little salt, and when cold add half a yeast cake softened in two spoonfuls of water. Then stir in about a pint of flour and let it rise until it is foamy. After this has risen add an egg and beat the whole thoroughly. Then put in a scant cupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of nutmeg and cinnamon together, or either one alone. Add enough flour to knead—about another pint. Let it rise again, and then cut in strips and twist. The shaped doughnuts should rise on the board for a short time, then fry in deep fat until brown. Doughnut men and women were great favorites with the children.

The supper was not of much account after so hearty a dinner, but there was always dip-butter toast, some of cold fowl cut up, cranberry sauce, and serves and cake.

MODES IN BRIEF

Flowers of small varieties, such as get-me-nots, lilacs and violets, are combined with tulle to form cabochons and fastenings of a bodice or skirt.

Any amount of beadwork and alluring embroidery effects are used as garniture.

Many of the brightly colored new frocks are veiled with smoke-colored mousseline de soie.

Still the favorite costume for afternoon wear is of taffeta, foulard or satin in dark navy blue.

Ferri mousseline de soie has superseded white for separate collars and cuffs.—Washington Herald.

TURN MATTRESS

A mattress should be turned every day but unless the turning is done carefully it is liable to work the stuffing out of shape.

To prevent this, sew handles of ticking or webbing to the sides, and you will be able to turn the mattress without straining the ticking, says the New Orleans Picayune.

When one of the rosettes shows signs of coming off, it should be immediately stitched in position, or the stuffing will rapidly work out of place and the mattress will lose its shape.

New rosettes may be made out of kid gloves and sewn on with fine twine with a long upholstery needle.

DETAILS TELL

It is difficult for the modern purveyor of these times of high prices to keep up with the latest fashions, says the Hartford Courant. However, if such details as neckwear, sleeves, hats and gowns, skirt length in coats and skirts are strictly in fashion, a woman will appear up-to-date on a fairly small allowance.

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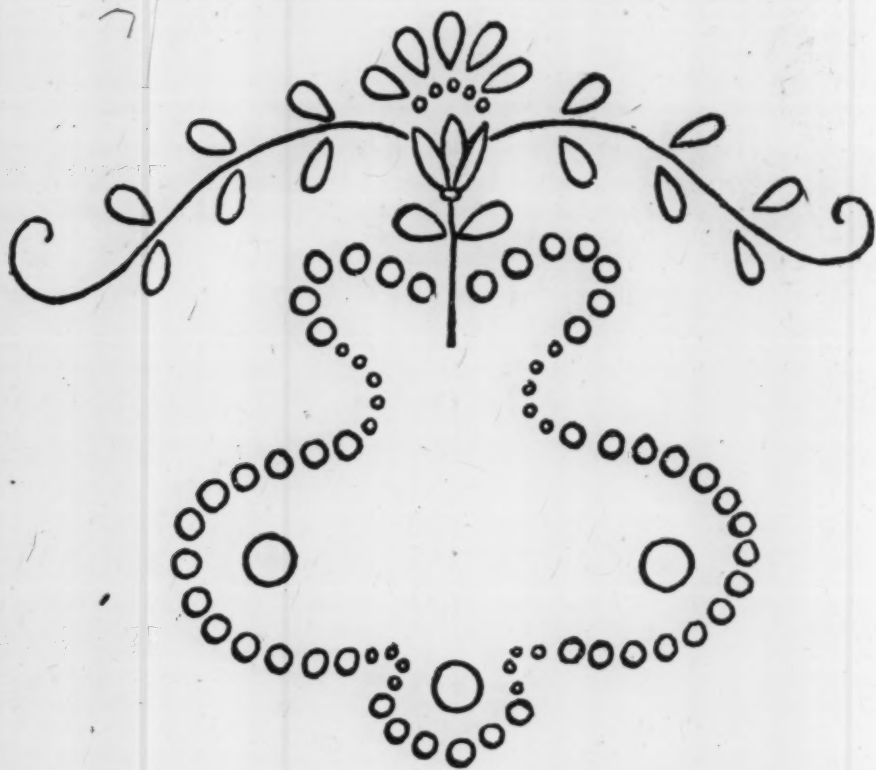
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THE HOUSEHOLD

MOTIF APPROPRIATE FOR BAGS AND SACHETS

Leaves and small dots worked as eyelets



THIS little motif makes a pretty finish for a working or sachet. The leaves and small dots are worked as eyelets, and the stems in the outline stitch. The large dots and flowers are embroidered.

solid, and the small dots as French knots. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used. Directions for transferring—In taking off this pattern, lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the

paper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

COLOR FORMULAS FOR PAINTS

Compilation worthy of preservation

THE following comprehensive tabulation of tint and color formulas for paints is compiled from a recent number of the Master Painter. The information will be presented in alphabetical arrangement on successive Wednesdays:

Carnation—White lead, 12 parts; scarlet lake, one part. Or 16 parts zinc white and 1 part scarlet lake.

Canary—White lead, 80 parts; lemon chrome yellow, 1 part.

Canary yellow—White lead, 6 parts; lemon chrome, 1 part.

Cane—Tinge white lead with yellow ochre, and shade it a little with burnt umber or black.

Car Body Yellow—Medium chrome yellow, 1 part; French ochre, 1 part.

Chestnut—Take medium chrome yellow and tone it down with red and black.

Chinese White—Zinc white, 3 parts; whitening, 1 part; white lead, 1 part.

Chocolate—Take yellow chrome and color with red and black.

Citrine—White lead, 75 parts; French ochre, 15 parts; burnt sienna, 4 parts; drop black, 6 parts.

Citron—Tinge orange chrome yellow with chrome green.

Citron Yellow—White lead, 16 parts; lemon chrome, 12 parts; emerald green, 1 part.

MY HUSBAND'S FAVORITE DISH

Contributions from a number of housewives

UNDER the above heading the Woman's Home Companion publishes a collection of tried recipes, from which the following are selected:

Potatoes a la Riley—One quart raw potatoes, one half pint thick cream, one third pound strong cheese, one small onion, a piece of salt pork two by one half by one inches, and salt and pepper. Cut pork fine, and try out fat. Dice potatoes about three eighths inch square, and mix with chopped onion, salt and pepper. Break up cheese in small pieces, put on top of potatoes, then pour over them the cream and pork fat. Chopped red pepper may be substituted for black pepper. Bake two hours in wood or coal oven, or one hour in a gas oven. Keep covered until potatoes are done, then remove cover, and brown.—Mrs. R. C. B., Vermont.

Capon of Pork—Have a prime leg of young pork boned. Fill cavity with equal parts of finely chopped tart apples and celery-hearts. Sew up, and tie carefully. Plunge into well-salted boiling water. Add the outer stalks and leaves of the celery, two bay-leaves, two blades of mace and one cupful of good cider vinegar. Boil gently until skin begins to crack, remove from water, peel off skin, and press into the fat two dozen whole black peppers, cover all the fat and the remaining portion of the meat with a paste made by mixing one cupful of flour, two thirds cupful of brown sugar, four tablespoonsful of evaporated horseradish, with enough cider vinegar to make a rather stiff paste. Then place in a rather slow oven, fat side up, and bake until paste and fat are browned through. Remove from oven, and serve when perfectly cold. To be accompanied by a very hot chutney or other sauce.—Mrs. F. St. R. C., California.

Delmonico Stew—Cook a pot-roast with brown gravy, having put in a bay-leaf, salt and pepper. Next day slice the meat thin. Boil six eggs hard, remove the yolks, and cream with a lump of butter the size of a walnut, one heap-

ing teaspoonful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful, each, of mace, nutmeg and mustard, and one tablespoonful of sugar. Slice a lemon thin, and remove the seeds. Add to meat and gravy, and mix thoroughly. Simmer on the back of the stove for about an hour. Lastly add chopped whites of eggs, and cook through.—Mrs. L. B., Oregon.

Nut-Date Pudding—Cut one half pound of English walnuts and one half pound of dates into small pieces, and mix with one cupful of dry bread-crumbs and one half cupful of pulverized sugar. To this add the yolks of three eggs, and beat until light; then fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Pour the mixture into a buttered pudding-dish, and bake in moderate oven for 15 minutes. Serve with whipped cream or Snowflake sauce, which is prepared as follows: Cream one half pound of butter and one pound of pulverized sugar together. Add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of rich cream. This is necessary in order to make a mixture of proper consistency. Flavor to taste, and place on ice before using.—Mrs. C. C. B., Utah.

FIRESIDE BOXES

Any one who is so fortunate as to have a fireplace in the home will appreciate having one of the handsome fireside boxes for the coal or wood, says the Newark News. Those of metal, hand-beaten, are beautiful, while others of wood, metal-trimmed, are quite effective. For wood there are, too, the open baskets of brass, as well as of heavy woven grass and smoked bamboo.

PUT IN SOUR MILK

The best way to take the tarnish off silverware is to let it stand in sour milk for a short time. It is just as clean as if an hour or two had been spent on scouring it.—Memphis News-Scimitar.

HOME HELPS

At the Building show in New York they had on exhibition paraffin-lined paper jelly glasses. They are guaranteed to last two years, and cost about two cents apiece or less.

An Austrian cook makes rather unusual things, as, for instance, with baked ham she serves a delicious sauce made of melted currant jelly and a little mustard, according to your taste for hot things.

Any delicious fruit jam or conserve mixed with cream cheese which has been moistened with whipped cream makes a delicious filling for brown bread sandwiches.

An ordinary dry sponge is the best thing there is with which to remove lint or fuzz from woolen clothing.—Chicago Journal.

IRONING HINT

When ironing, have a number of coat-hangers upon which to put shirt waists or children's dresses; transfer from clothes rack to hooks in a closet provided for the purpose, says the Modern Priscilla. This saves time and trouble of folding the clothes and keeps them in better shape.

BOUDOIR CAP

An exquisite boudoir cap had a "tam" of lace covered with silver net and the lace was of silver lace. It was trimmed with forget-me-nots.—New York Press.

SECRET OF BEING AGREEABLE

Gentleness a winning characteristic in girls

MANY girls would like to be agreeable, but how many girls ever considered it a duty for them to be so?

Certain high privileges belong to young womanhood, such as modesty, daintiness, reserve, and, not least among them, the privilege of charm. No girl can have charm without making herself agreeable.

Look at the word, turn it around, and what does it become? The ability to agree. This does not mean that one cannot hold individual opinions, but it does mean a deference to the rights of others to hold differing opinions.

There is a pertness too often observable in young girls, which, unchecked, becomes that objectionable self-assertion, that overriding of the expressed thoughts of others, that domineering spirit, which effectually destroys all girlish and womanly attractiveness. The term "strong-minded," an epithet unpleasantly applied to some women, did not originate in any objection to strong mental vigor, but to that argumentative turn which swept all

the charm of gentle manners aside. It is a mistake to suppose that such force as this adds to a woman's influence.

A woman's surest advancement is always along the lines of gentleness. The sun makes no parade of strength, its beams go forth in silence, but there is no greater power in the universe.—Ladies Home Journal.

WAIST CABINET

A cabinet containing six drawers, each just the size to hold a waist without crushing, is a convenient place of storage, says the Rural New Yorker. Some seen in the shops are of heavy cardboard, covered with flowered cretonne. A cabinet of this sort could be made of light smooth lumber by a home carpenter, being finished in white enamel paint, with brass handles to the drawers. The enamel is more practical than the cretonne, which fades more or less with time.

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TRIED RECIPES

POULE-AU-POT

POULE-AU-POT is chicken cooked in a pot, but it is not pie. Cut the chicken in pieces at the joints, but make two pieces of breast and back. Wipe off with wet towel. Cut up half a pound of lard into dice and boil 10 minutes in water enough to cover it. Drain and put into a pot or deep saucepan with half a teaspoonful of butter; add chicken and let all brown together for 10 minutes more, then add a quart of warm broth and a bouquet of herbs, an onion and one clove. When cooking add three large cupfuls of fresh peas. Cook slowly for three quarters of an hour. Remove the chicken and make the gravy. Arrange the chicken on a platter with the peas (which, before the gravy was made had been strained off) around the pieces and the bacon about them. Pour the gravy over the whole and serve. Canned peas may be used instead of fresh. As to the economy of this dish it is one easily adapted for leftovers. Any chicken left from the day before when it was served as a roast, can be well used in this way. Other meat is also good so served, especially veal.

BAKED SQUASH

Baked squash economizes time in the preparation and serving and is delicious. Only the Hubbard squash can, however, be so served to advantage. It should be cut into wedge-shaped pieces, the outer rind left on, the seeds removed and seasoned added when it is nearly cooked.

PICNIC EGGS

Cook eggs 20 minutes in boiling water, drop into cold water and take off the shells, cut in halves and take out the yolks. Rub them into a powder, with salt and pepper and a few grains of mustard to season. Fill the halves of the eggs and press together. When taken in the lunch basket it is best to twist a bit of tissue paper around each egg.

PEACH TRIFLE

Slice a dozen peaches and set on ice. Make a syrup of a heaping cup and a half of sugar, boiled with lemon. When cold set on ice. Meantime make a boiled custard of two eggs and a half a pint of milk sweetened to taste. When ready to serve pour the syrup over the peaches, add the custard and over all pile a pint of cream whipped to a froth. This dish might be made more simply by omitting the custard or the whipped cream; made with both it is a most delicious supper dessert and when peaches are cheap it is not expensive.

BUTTER SCOTCH PIE

One cupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonsful of water, butter size of an egg, yolk of one egg, three tablespoonsful of flour, one cupful of milk, flavor with vanilla. Cook until it thickens, stirring so it will not burn. Beat the white of an egg, spread on pie and brown, add a tablespoonful of water to the beaten whites. This prevents the whites from separating from pie when cut.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

NEW STATIONERY

Noticeable is the fact that no bright colors are seen except as linings for envelopes, and that even narrow contrasting borders are quiet in tone and often white.

New envelopes, both plain and edged with darker colors, are shown with short, square flaps in note and letter sizes, and quite the newest flap of all is short and pointed and does not come with any but gilt-edged papers.—Harpers Bazar.

PSYCHE KNOT

The placing of the psyche knot varies according to the becoming knot worn by each individual wearer. While the usual and accepted point is just below the crown of the head in the back, it may be raised to the very top or lowered nearly to the nape of the neck, such is the latitude of modern fashion.—Hartford Courant.



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UNSEEN NAIAD PROTECTS

SHOWER MODELS IN EARRINGS

Colored stones popular along with diamonds

THE long drop earring is fashionable now, if you think the yet more popular single stone screw too commonplace. But the character of the drop has changed. No longer is the long single stone, like an exclamation point upside down, in favor; the drops are rather dangles, tinkling in a bewitching way.

If you want smart earrings, wear a gem fitted close to the ear and from it hang an inch and a half of fine gold or platinum chain, finished with another jewel, round or pear-shaped.

In choosing earrings match the tone of the costume worn, to be strictly in style; thus, with a white frock you will wear pearls, brilliants or possibly moonstones; with a black and white frock there is choice between these stones or jet, preferably the latter; with a pale pink gown

are the different tones of coral or some of the paler tinted bloodstones or rubies, while with a blue frock are innumerable tints in turquoise, aqua marines, sapphires, lapis-lazuli, and amethysts for the violet tones.

The newest earrings are in shower models, tiny single stones to match the main screw, connected by gold or platinum chains or diamond chips. Sometimes these chains are doubled or quadrupled and caught together at intervals by larger stones.

Colored stones are very popular, says an exchange, especially when combined with diamonds or seed pearls, but there is a vast assortment to meet all tastes and pocketbooks.

Quaint effects are found in colored enamel filigree, Etruscan gold and in jet.

CUSHMAN WROTE FIRST SERMON

American Literature Profited by the Earnest Pilgrim's Discourse on Self-Love Which Was Printed in London in 1622

ROBERT CUSHMAN first appears in the history of the Pilgrims in 1617, when, in company with John Carver, he was sent to London by the Leyden congregation to negotiate means for the removal to America. From this errand the agents returned without having accomplished their object, but the next year Cushman and Brewster were sent, and they were successful in obtaining the contract under which the Pilgrims ventured to make their departure.

When the allotment of passengers to the two ships was being made, and it was seen that all the leaders should not go in the Mayflower (which was more commodious and desirable than the Speedwell), lest there might appear to be some favoritism, Cushman with his household embarked on the Speedwell. But for this denial of self-interest, he would have sailed in the Governor's ship and have been a signer of the compact.

When the Speedwell proved untrue to her name and was abandoned, he returned to London, to await another opportunity. This circumstance, together with the fact that he wrote to a friend at about this time a letter breathing great discouragement, has been made the occasion for a charge of faint-heartedness, which has been handed along from one writer to another in what appears to be an entirely unjustifiable manner.

Nothing in Cushman's history corroborates this criticism, and his temperamental qualities leaned in exactly the opposite direction. His was an impulsive zeal and he was better fitted to strike out independently than to act cautiously as a representative. Correspondence relating to his dealings with the merchants at London as agent of the emigrating separatists reveals an untempered disposition to carry things with a rather high hand, petulant when restrained. Some of the letters that passed between him and his brethren are fervent to the point of friction; it is quite plain that the trial was not all on one side. He complains that they send over to him "many quinions" and that they, the sons of their own, only "terms and presumptions."

A careful reading of the Bradford account of all of Cushman's dealings leaves the latter, notwithstanding his faults, secure in the reader's esteem as one devoted to the Pilgrim cause, who spared no effort to serve it. Bradford writes of the letter above mentioned:

"Though it discovered some infirmities in him (as who under temptation is true?) yet after this he continued to be a special instrument for their good, and to do the offices of a loving friend and faithful brother unto them, and partaker of much comfort with them."

Later Bradford writes of Cushman as "their ancient friend . . . who was their right hand with their friends the adventurers, and for divers years had done and agitated all their business with them to their great advantage." (In the ambiguity of Bradford's pronouns here, it might be stated that he meant to convey that the colonists were the ones advantaged.)

Cushman Arrived in 1621

Cushman came out to Plymouth in 1621 in the Fortune, and is set down in the list of passengers as "Robert Cushman, Wool Carder of Canterbury, England, Wilower of Sarah Cushman." It is probable that the occupation of wool carding had been taken up in Leyden, as Cushman's abilities in speech and in affairs indicates a higher intelligence and more education than that common among working people of England at that time. He came empowered by the adventurers to inspect the colony and to take to them by returning ship a full report of its condition as a business enterprise. With him came his little son who was to be left temporarily in Bradford's care.

The Fortune sailed for England freighted with beaver, saffrass and lumber, a truly creditable return to the merchants considering the vicissitudes of the colonists since landing. But this cargo was seized by the French, and Cushman, after two weeks of imprisonment, was obliged to appear before the merchants almost empty-handed, endeavoring to persuade them to continue their aid.

He spent about four years in England in continuous service of the colony; and in 1624 he wrote an interesting letter to Governor Bradford. The temper of this letter is mild, yet firm. The good man had profited by the contradictions he had endured, and had himself received the blessing he therein asks for his friends at Plymouth, that "the Lord should turn all our troubles and crosses to his own glory and our comfort."

"In this letter he writes, 'I hope by the next ships to come to you.' But before the time of sailing arrived, he had passed away, though only 45 years of age; and the colony was deprived of one of its most faithful executive members. His son was brought up in Governor Bradford's family. In time, he succeeded

Quirmonies — (Provincial English) meaning quirks; quibbles.

*From the Preface to
Cushman's Discourse*

If any shall think it too rude and unlearned for this curious age, let them know, that to paint out the gospel in plain and flat English, among a company of plain Englishmen (as we are) is the best and most profitable teaching; and we will study plainness not curiosity, neither in things human, nor heavenly.

the venerable Brewster as ruling elder in the Pilgrim church.

His Work on "Self-Love"

While in Plymouth, Cushman delivered his discourse on "Self-Love," which was printed in London in 1622. It has been distinguished as the first American sermon published, and has been called the corner-stone of American literature. It would be unfortunate for American literature if it had as many corner-stones as have been ascribed to it; all corners would make a less shapely edifice than this most extreme detractor has portrayed; but this address is notable, not only for intrinsic value and unworn applicability, but as an example of the style of speaking then the standard, and as a mirror in which to view the character of the worthy "old comer" who delivered it.

There were reasons for this address. It was full of home thrusts. Yet it was received by the colonists not only patiently, but meekly, and Cushman took back with him its fruits in the shape of their assent; to certain conditions of the merchants previously repudiated. Some authorities condemn it as censorious; others see in it the earnest plea of one who looked with a broader and more spiritual vision than most of those whom he addressed. No interested student of human nature would call it dull, and censoriousness is not evident when we read the discourse in explanation of its purpose: "The especial end is that we may keep those motives in memory for ourselves and those that shall come after, to be a remedy against self-love, the lame of all societies." Moreover, the word seems not yet so far advanced as to have no further need of quaintly expressed wisdom.

The fact that Cushman took a text and divided his discourse into heads and points after formal sermon fashion explains why it has gone by the name of sermon ever since. The text is, "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth." The following passages are taken from an edition of 1847:

Excerpts from the Text

"The proper drift of the Apostle here is not to tax the Corinthians, for seeking their own evil ends in evil actions, but for aiming at themselves and their own benefits in lawful; and that appeareth in a former verse, where he saith, 'All things are lawful' viz: all such things as now we speak of, to eat . . . whether offered to idols or not, to feast, and be merry together, to show love and kindness to this or that person, etc.; but when by such means we seek ourselves, and have not a charitable, loving, and reverent regard for others, then they are inexpedient, unprofitable, yea, unlawful and must be forborne; and he that hath not learned to deny himself even the very use of lawful things, when it tendeth to the contempt, reproach, grief, offense and shame of his other brethren and associates, hath learned nothing aright, but is, apparently, a man that seeks himself and against whom the apostle here dealth very properly . . ."

"Objection—But doth not the apostle elsewhere say, that he that careth not for his own is worse than an infidel?"

"Answer—True, but by 'own' there he meaneth properly a man's kindred, and here by 'own' he meaneth properly a man's self. . . . Be it so, however, that some man should neglect his own self, his own wife, children, friends, etc., and give that he had to strangers, that were but some rare vice in some one unnatural man, and if this vice slay a thousand, self-love slayeth ten thousands. And this the wisdom of God did well foresee, and hath set no caveat in the scriptures either to tax men, or to forewarn them from loving others, neither saith God anywhere, let no man seek out the good of another, but, let no man seek his own; and everywhere in the scriptures he hath set watchwords against self-good, self-profit, self-seeking, etc."

"Let every man's heart smite him, and let him fall to the examination of himself and see first, whether he love not riches and worldly wealth too much, whether his heart be not too joined at the coming of it in; for, if thou find it so, there is great danger, that if

thou canst not buy as if thou possessed not, and use this world as though thou used it not, thou hast need to look to it. . . . Again, see whether thine heart cannot be as merry, and thy mind as joyful, and thy countenance as cheerful, with coarse fare, with pulse, with bread and water (if God offer thee no other) as if thou hadst the greatest dainties."

"So, whether thou can be content with the scorn of men, when thou hast done well, as with their praises; so, if thou can with comfort and good conscience say, I pass little for man's judgment; whether thou can do thy duty that God requireth, and despise the shame, referring thyself unto God; for if thou be disheartened, discouraged, and weakened in thy duty because of men's praises, it is a sign that thou lovest thyself too much."

"So, for the will, if thou canst be content to give way even from that which thou hast said shall be, yea, vowed shall be, when better reason cometh, and hast that reverence of other men that when it standeth upon a matter of will, thou art as willing their wills should stand as thine, and art not sad, churlish or discontent, but cheerful in thine own heart, though thy will be crossed; it is a good sign. . . ."

"I the rather press these things, because I see many men both wise and religious which are yet so tainted with this pestilent self-love, as it is in them even as a dead fly in the apothecary's ointment, spoiling the efficacy of all their graces. . . ."

"And the word here translated 'wealth' . . . may not be taken only for riches, as Englishmen commonly understand it, but for all kinds of benefits, favors, comforts, . . . and lest any should say, If I may not seek my own good, I may do nothing; yes, saith Paul, I'll tell thee, thou shalt seek the good of another; whereas now all thy seeking helps but one, by this means thou shalt help many. . . ."

"Doctrine 2. A man must seek the wealth, the profit of others. I say he must seek it. . . . His own good he need not seek, it will offer itself to him every hour; but the good of others must be sought; a man must not stay from doing good to others till he is sought unto, pulled and haled (as it were) like the unjust judge, for every benefit that is first craved, cometh too late. And thus the ancient patriarchs did practise, when the traveler and wayfarer man came by, they did not tarry till they came and asked relief and refreshment, but sat at the gates to watch for such, and looked in the streets to find them, yea set open their doors that they might freely and boldly enter in. And howsoever some may think this too large a practise, since now the world is so full of people, yet I see not but that the more people there is, the more charity there ought to be. . . ."

"Objection. But some will say,—It is true, and it were well if men would do so, but we see every man is so for himself as that if I should not do so, I should do full ill; for if I have it not of my own, I may snap short sometimes, for I see nobody showeth me any kindness, nor giveth me any thing; if I have gold or silver, that goeth for payment, and if I want it, I may lie in the street; therefore I had best keep what I have, and not be so liberal as you would have me, except I saw others would be so to me."

"Answer—This objection seemeth but equal and reasonable as did the answer of Nabal to David's men, but it is most foolish and carnal, as his also was; for, if we should measure our courses by most men's practises, a man should never do any goodly duty. . . . Who then will follow a multitude? It is the word of God and the example of the best men that we must follow. And what if others will do nothing for thee . . ."

"If all men were kind to thee, it were but publicans righteousness to be kind to them. . . . So, if love and charity be departed out of this world, be thou one of them to bring it in again. . . . Did they in Matt. xxv:44 plead that others did nothing for them? No such matter, no such plea will stand before God. His word is plain to the contrary; therefore, though all the world should neglect thee, and condemn thee, yet remember, thou hast not to do with men, but with the highest God, and so must do thy duty to them notwithstanding."

One sentence from the peroration we may take as a farewell gift from this seventeenth century preacher: "There is no grief so tedious as a churlish companion, and nothing makes sorrows easy more than cheerful associates; bear ye therefore, one another's burthens and be not a burthen one to another."

BRINGS TROOPS FROM WEST

WASHINGTON—The war department has recalled most of the troops sent into Texas during the Mexican revolution. The seventeenth infantry is ordered from San Antonio to Fort McPherson, Georgia; twenty-eighth infantry from San Antonio to Fort Snelling, Minnesota; eleventh cavalry from San Antonio to Fort Ogilthorpe, Georgia; company of engineers and the signal corps battalion from San Antonio to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The fourth cavalry at Fort Bliss, and the fifth cavalry, at Fort Huachuca, will remain.

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"The Blue Bird" Is Played in Boston

Maeterlinck's Exquisite Fantasy Presented at the Shubert and Deeply Impresses Large Audience

LOVELY DANCES

HAPPINESS is to be found only in our own hearts, in loving everybody and all God's creatures, says Maeterlinck through "The Blue Bird," his lovely fairy play about children presented Tuesday night at the Shubert for the first time in Boston. Beautifully he adapted his message of love to the children and curious creatures that embody that message. Adapted too, is most of this curious dream play to children in the audience, who are sure to be taken in great numbers by parents and guardians to see the strange and beautiful things unfolded in this exquisite fantasy.

It was Christmas eve. In a lovely woodcutter's cottage Mummy Tyl had little Tyltyl and his sister Mytyl to bed, and Daddy Tyl looked in to make sure they were snugly tucked under the comforter and sound asleep. Yes they were asleep and having a wonderful dream.

They dreamed that a strange light streamed through the window. The light got in Tyltyl's eyes and he tumbled out of bed and ran to the window. There he could see the rich children in the house across the street very happy around their Christmas-tree, and making merry with their presents. By this time little Mytyl was looking, too, and longing for tarts.

Just then an old woman walked into the room. She told the children that they were to start at once on quest for the blue bird, which she needed to make her little daughter well and happy. The old woman gave Tyltyl a cap with a magic diamond on it to wear on his journey. To show what a wonderful cap it was she told Tyltyl to turn the diamond. Hardly had he begun to turn it the least mite before the dull walls of the cottage suddenly began to glow as if made of millions of precious stones.

The old woman turned into a fairy princess surrounded by the dancing hours, all pretty ladies, who had issued from the clock. Funny little loaves of bread tumbled out of the pan and joined in the dance, and Bread himself rolled gruntingly out from under the table. Fire came seething from the hearth. Sugar stepped from the cupboard just as Milk paledly issued from the pitcher. Water slinked from the tap. Cat came spitting and whining from a corner. Dog trotted in barking out his joy at being able at last to tell his little god Tyltyl how deeply he loves him.

Then Tyltyl and Mytyl started on their journey with all these queer creatures for company. They all went out of the window and the next moment they were in the fairy Berylune's palace. There the children were taken in charge by Light, who was to be their guide on their quest of the blue bird.

"There Are No Dead"

Next they went to the land of memory and visited Gaffer Tyl and Granny Tyl, who were supposed to be dead just because they were buried. The children found their grandparents very happy in the loving thought in which the little ones held them. Tyltyl and Mytyl then sat down with the little brothers and sisters who were dwelling with Granny Tyl and Gaffer Tyl, and they all had such a good dinner! But after a while the clock struck half past eight because Mytyl was thinking of the time, and the children started to search in other places for the blue bird. They must find it, and get back by quarter of nine, for the fairy Berylune told them they must.

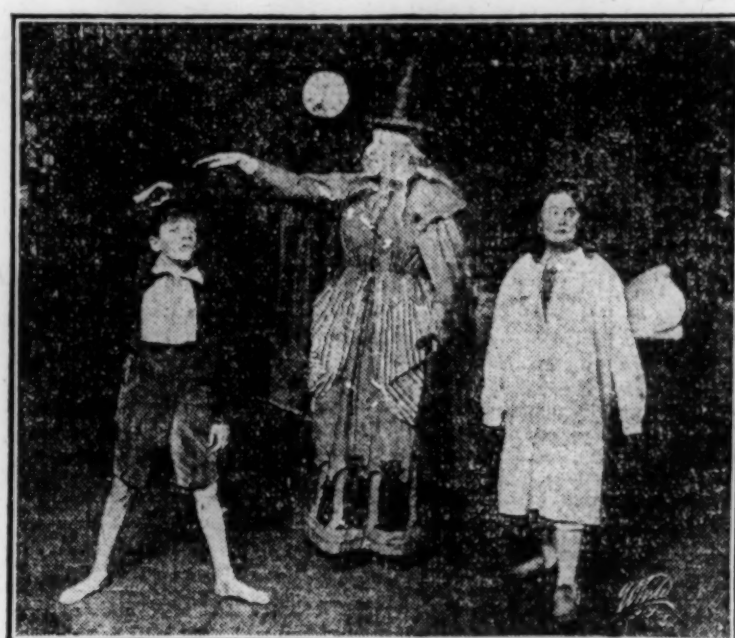
So the children go through a churchyard but the blue bird isn't there, though wonderful things happen. As the hour strikes a thick mist rises from the ground, and soon fades away, and instead of tombs the place is a great field of beautiful lilies. "Where are the dead?" asks Mytyl. And Tyltyl wonderingly replies, "There are no dead."

The Conspiracy of Cat

All this time treacherous Cat was plotting against the little god that Dog adored. Cat called Bread, Sugar, Milk, Water and Fire into council as to how they might prolong their existence, for had not the fairy Berylune said they would return to the former shapes as soon as the quest was ended? Bread agreed with everybody so is not much account in the discussion. If all depended on him the plot would get nowhere. Milk, too, feels that she is about to turn, so is too weak to help. Water can do nothing but drip, drip, and Sugar is so sweet by nature that he wishes to be agreeable to everybody. Try as he will Cat can't make his rebellion number more than one traitor, himself, and he is soon made miserable when Dog rushes in and barks out his contempt. If Tyltyl hadn't happened along just then and slapped the Dog, Cat would have had to start in on the second of his nine lives.

The Kingdom of the Future

Next Light took Mytyl and Tyltyl to the Kingdom of the Future, the realm of the unborn, guarded by Father Time. Here they became acquainted with many children, who told of the work they were to do on earth. Everything was blue; the sky, the arches of this particular chamber of the kingdom, and the soft veils which covered every one of the children. One by one they told of the great things they were to do and how anxious all of them were to be alive. There were inventors, musicians, philosophers, mechanics, artists, architects, lovers and just plain folks. Father Time shipped off a large load of them every little



Beginning of the dream, when the witch gives Tyltyl the magic cap and starts the children on their journey



Light, who accompanies the children on their quest for happiness, comforts and protects Tyltyl and Mytyl

while, but it was difficult to make some of them go in their turn. Hardest of all was it for the lover to go without his sweetheart. But Father Time checks them off and makes sure that only the proper passengers are on board. The barge sets sail and floats off into golden space, and as it goes a hymn of gladness wells up from a great distance. Light says, "It is the song of the mothers coming out to meet them."

In Madam Night's Palace

It was a great change from this lovely place to the mysterious palace of night, homes of Madam Night. Imprisoned under her command are all the curses of mankind. By the authority of Light Tyltyl demands of Madam Night the key to the great doors that are all around the finest room in her palace. Door after door is opened upon evils that have lost their power over mankind through the advancement of knowledge and the casting off of superstition.

The ghosts amble feebly out, for they haven't much life in them now that most folks have stopped taking them seriously. And so it goes, at all the doors, for the maladies have become thoroughly discouraged with the way in which they have been overcome. Smoke and red fire belch out of the door that keeps in the wars. But Tyltyl with the help of the others get the door shut before harm is done, for the wars have come to be very sluggish through long inactivity. Only the great door at the back remains unopened. When that slides back Tyltyl and Mytyl behold hundreds of blue birds flying about a golden fountain. The children catch armfuls of them. But when brought to the light of day not one is alive. So they miss the blue bird, for it was there among all the others. And treacherous Cat knew it but didn't tell on what moon-beam the blue bird was perched, for Cat is the friend of Night.

The Happinesses Hold a Reception

Next Light leads the children to the Land of Happiness, and there Tyltyl and Mytyl meet personally all the happinesses there are. Happiness of Being Well introduced them all. All the happinesses were lovely girlish creatures and they were so very happy they danced and danced. Finally came Mummy Tyl, radiant as the Joy of Mother Love.

But now it was almost quarter to nine and the children must be back in their beds, as the fairy Berylune had said. So they sadly take leave of Sugar, Milk, Water, Bread, Fire, Cat and Dog, for they have learned to understand and love them all. It is hardest of all for Dog. He moans and whines, and even offers to kiss the Cat if that will enable him to stay with his little god. But it cannot be and the children go into their cottage and leave the faithful Dog moaning outside the door.

A Glorification of Universal Love

Every incident in the foregoing story is visualized on the stage. It was thought better to relate what happened than to attempt to describe a story that has been told by Maeterlinck once

allowances for the agitation usual to any first night in a new city, and greatly increased in a production of this massive-ness.

Last night's honors surely must be awarded Cecil Yapp as the Cat. The thing was flawlessly done. The spitting, whining and general treachery of the animal, as drawn by Maeterlinck, were brought out with startling effect. Mr. Yapp was equally admirable in clearness of dictation, and his facial makeup was a triumph.

Burford Hampden was Tyltyl and showed good training in speech and action. His self-consciousness may disappear. He needs simplicity and drilling in proper emphasis of his lines. Miss Janet Parker was an appealing little thing as Mytyl, delightfully child-like. Dore Davidson was impressive as Time, and gave the sense of the inexorable. Mr. Denny as the Dog, Mr. Sutherland as Bread, and Harriet Sterling as Night were excellent. The work of the others grades variously.

An enlarged orchestra played with great expression the incidental music, and added much to the pleasure of the evening.

After all the wonderful adventures in which they fail to find the blue bird anywhere, the children hear Mummy Tyl calling to them to get up. They have a hard time believing that they have not really been on the wonderful dream journey, but the memory remains and their humble home seems a glorious place filled with love for all. Then Tyltyl happens to look at the cage of his own bird and finds that it is blue. So happiness was at home after all. Quickly the blue bird is taken to the little girl across the way and a moment later she runs in laughing, happy to be at play again.

SPRINGFIELD'S
SCHOOLS GAIN
MANY PUPILS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Figures compiled from reports from every school in this city show that 14,196 pupils are enrolled. The number in the three high schools and the vocational schools is 1887, and the number in the grammar and primary schools is 11,417. The kindergartens have 892 children enrolled.

The high school of commerce has a total of 435 pupils. In September of last year this school had 398 pupils, and in December had increased its enrollment to only 469. In the central high school there are now 726 pupils, where there were 704 last September and 727 in December. The technical high school has 651 pupils, whereas it had 560 last September and 567 last December. The vocational school has 75 pupils, where it had 60 last September and 75 last December.

A study of the figures shows the belief of Springfield people in the value of the kindergarten is growing, as the kindergartens have shown an increase. The total number in the kindergartens last September was 705, and in December it was 958.

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SARACEN ORNAMENT SHOWN

Photographs at the Boston Public Library Illustrate Coming Lectures

PHOTOGRAPHS, shown in the fine arts department of the Boston Public Library illustrate "Moorish Architecture in Spain," on which Garrick M. Borden will lecture Thursday evening in the public library. They show the rich Saracenic ornament of the Moors at Granada and Cordova and other Spanish cities. The details show a richness of ornament we seldom find in any other art. Granada has become familiar to all through Hawthorne's "Alhambra," and Mr. Borden, in his course of lectures on "Moorish Art" at the Museum of Fine Arts is initiating many into a land of romance they have never before explored.

"Die Ulmer Plastik um 1500," by Julius Baum, is a valuable addition to the study of medieval sculpture, and describes the work of the elder and younger Jörg Surlin, who founded a school of art at Ulm. The work of the father and son is also found at Stuttgart and other German cities, as well as that of their pupils.

The work of the elder Surlin has the simplicity and naivete of a primitive. The character of the drapery resembles Dürer, but the faces have a charm all

their own. The story-telling quality is prominent, and the minute detail of the accessories shows the painstaking care of the medieval craftsman.

Students interested in this artist and the work at Ulm will find "Ulmer Kunst," by the same author, helpful, and also a large portfolio of plates of the Ulm cathedral, with a book of description by R. Pfeleiderer.

"The Classic Point of View," by Kenyon Cox, Scenarion lecturer, has just been placed on the shelves. Mr. Cox says he has endeavored to draw up a definite credo, a detailed and explicit confession of artistic faith. It contains a statement, as clear as he can make it, of what a painter believes and hopes and fears with regard to painting; of what he takes to be the trouble with modern art, and of where he looks for the remedy.

"Medieval Sicily," by Cecilia Waern, shows some aspects of life and craft in medieval Sicily, when the Norman and the Moorish craftsman combined forces to produce the wonderful buildings of Palermo, the cathedral, the maritima, the Palatine chapel and Monreale.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The tailored hat like the tailored suit is dear to the heart of the American woman, and to some is preferable to all others. They seek its lines in whatever they wear and feel uncomfortable without it. At the millinery shop of Mrs. Annie D. Longfellow on Winter street a special showing of such hats is being made. They run from the plain little thing suitable for marketing and traveling up to the more elaborate sort that can be worn appropriately to social functions of a semi-dress character. More elaborate and dressy hats are shown in variety as well as those of softer lines for general street wear.

Soft and attractive bedroom slippers in kid, suede and velvet are being shown by Mrs. Foster at her rooms at 398 Massachusetts avenue. They are dainty and attractive as well as comfortable and are made to order in any color desired. This being so they can be the exact shade of the lingerie gown or robe, completing an outfit that is pleasing to the eye. Mrs. Foster carries them made for men and children as well as for women.

Numerous as are the different makes of corsets not a few women are satisfied with nothing that is not made to their special order. Perhaps it is because they get a better fit, or because they like some particular features they cannot find in the ready made, or that the lines of their figure are such that with a corset as with a shoe they can find nothing that gives them satisfaction unless it is custom made. Such women visiting the parlors of Miss B. W. Logan on Boylston street have been well pleased with what she has supplied them. She fits carefully, taking into consideration all the details of the figure and aiming to fit with what is most suited to it in line, style and material. This latter plays no unimportant part in the final success of a corset. It should have good wearing qualities and be strong and firm enough to hold the flesh in place, yet so soft as to yield with all the movements of the body.

All the new fall shades and every winter shade, as well as the standard navy blues and blacks, are to be found among the broadcloths of which the Henry Siegel Company is holding a sale. They are of both imported and American makes, most of them sponged and shrunk, ready to be made up. Many yards of the new duchesse satin also have been put on special sale. They are in dark, medium and light colors suitable for afternoon and evening wear. The shadings are lovely and some of them are quite unusual.

Whoever has been in Holland and sipped its delicious cocoa from its quaint Dutch cups has enjoyed the memory of it ever since. To him there is no cocoa just like the Dutch, and Boudier is a recommendation in itself because it is the royal Dutch. It is particularly rich and nutritious, a single box of it going much farther than do usual makes.

The purchase of a piano is the most conspicuous single investment the aver-

age individual family is called upon to make. It involves an appreciable outlay and is expected to remain in the home for years; hence the necessity of getting a first-class instrument, one that will give lasting satisfaction. It must stand the test of time and it must please in years hence no less than at the time of purchase. It is expected to be a lasting pleasure and benefit to its owner, an ornament to the home.

It is needless to emphasize the fact that without materials of highest quality and careful workmanship no piano could aspire to superior beauty of tone. These are qualities possessed by all makes of really high grade pianos. The difference between good pianos is not a difference in materials and honesty of purpose, so much as a difference in methods of construction, refining and degree of refining, a difference in tone character and adjustment of the mechanism.

The purity and richness of tone of the Packard piano has made many prefer it to any other for use in the home. It is so delicately constructed it seems to respond to every mood of the performer and its light touch makes it a pleasure to play upon it. It has the added advantage of durability which makes it possible to depend upon it for years to come.

Thirty-eight years of application and study of musical instruments have resulted in this piano. The Packard Company was organized in 1871 and at once began the manufacture of the Packard organ which is today one of the few high-class reed organs suitable for home, lodge and church. The men included in the company have grown up with the business and are therefore thoroughly acquainted with all its details. It has been the aim to put in this piano for home use that beauty of tone that is but seldom heard even in a concert grand, and to unite with it those wearing qualities absolutely necessary to a piano of this kind if complete satisfaction is to be given.

The factory is at Fort Wayne, Ind. The Boston representative is Charles F. Atwood, who has show rooms at 120 Boylston street, second floor.

A novel and hitherto unattempted portrait has been evolved by Hugh Stuart Campbell of Chicago. His sketches from life have long been appreciated by performers and have been greatly admired by the public generally, for they are artistic and true to the personality of the subject. He has perfected a fac-simile of these in a dry-point etching process made and printed from the finest copper plates. They are exact duplicates of the original drawings and possess the realism of personality, individual mood and character. A feature that is appreciated by the lay admirer is that these etchings cost no more than the better grade of photographs.

At his studio in the Musical College building, Chicago, Mr. Campbell conducts a class in drawing and painting every morning. The course embraces illustration, designing and portraiture in all mediums, as applied to the illustra-

tion of books, magazines and advertisements. All work is done from life.

There are so many advantages in making one's own clothes that many women, busy with other tasks as well as those who mean to pursue dressmaking as a business, are glad to take courses in drafting, dressmaking and designing. The S. T. Taylor school of Boston guarantees satisfaction in every detail and gives pupils the privilege of bringing their own garments to work upon. Drafting and designing classes are held in the morning and those for dressmaking in the afternoon and evening. This makes it possible for women otherwise busy during the day still to have the privilege of the course. It is being taken by women who are preparing themselves for the work, for those already engaged in it who wish to exercise greater proficiency, and by young girls and women who wish it for their own personal use in the home.

MILITARY ACTIVITY OF CHILE BLAMED TO PERUVIAN PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON — Chile's aggressive attitude toward Peru is said here to be due directly to a recent speech of President Augusto Leguia of Peru. It is a revival of the long standing boundary dispute involving Peru's claim to the ownership of the provinces of Tacna and Arica.

President Leguia, in receiving a number of Peruvians who had been obliged to leave Tacna owing to the hostile attitude of the Chileans, remarked that it behooved them to support the government in its efforts to strengthen the military arm and place the country in a strong defensive position.

Chile took this for a menace and a policy of naval expansion was immediately entered upon by Chile. A contract was placed with a British firm for a 23,000-ton dreadnought and the government was strongly urged by the militant element to place a similar contract in the United States. Orders were given an American firm for several submarines.

It has been known here for some time that the British government was trying to sell the Triumph and Swift Suro, which have just been purchased by Chile, as the vessels were regarded as over-armed, in the sense that the guns were too large for the ships.

They were taken over by the British government when international complications were threatening, principally to prevent them from falling into the hands of another European power, and it was not doubted that they might be easily acquired by Chile, for which government they were being constructed in British shipyards when the British government bought them. The ships are at least eight years old in design.

Chile, with about 500,000 population, has an active army of 17,173 officers and men. With military service compulsory Chile's navy strength is estimated at 150,000. The Chilean navy has more than 30 vessels, with a personnel of 6084 officers and men.

Peru, while having a larger population than Chile, is being estimated at 4,500,000, has a smaller army. On peace footing it numbers a little more than 4000 officers and men, but every citizen is liable to military service from his 19th to 50th year. Peru's navy consists of 14 vessels.

REPORT PROGRESS AT PROVIDENCE IN SETTLEMENT WORK

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Satisfactory conditions in all departments, with opportunities and demands for increased usefulness exceeding the resources in money and workers, were reported at the annual meeting of the Neighborhood House Association, held yesterday afternoon at the administration building, Brown University.

There was a large attendance of workers and the reports of the officers and the committees showed progress in all lines. Mrs. Evangeline J. Field, headworker of the settlement, reported that unwearied zeal had characterized the conduct of the work.

New clubs and classes are being organized from time to time to meet new conditions or to replace activities that have largely served their purposes, she stated.

The aim of the work done at the settlement house at 206 Point street was stated not so much to be a center of charity as to provide means and opportunity for the families of the neighborhood to better their own condition through sympathetic advice, mutual association and proper recreation.

EMPEROR HONORS MR. LEISHMAN AS U. S. AMBASSADOR

BERLIN — John G. A. Leishman, the new United States ambassador to Germany, was received by the Emperor Tuesday evening at the royal palace. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, minister of foreign affairs, was present.

The Kaiser engaged Mr. Leishman in an unusually extended private conversation which lasted for more than half an hour after the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

Mr. Leishman was taken to the palace in a royal carriage, accompanied by the imperial master of ceremonies. The Emperor received the American ambassador after the Emperor's audience.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

PUZZLING

The present, past and future—they From one another seem to borrow: Today was tomorrow yesterday, And it will be yesterday tomorrow.

JUST supposing that every one of the thousands of thousands of families now crowded into cities, and dwelling amid all manner of conditions, from apartments far above the earth down to the cellars beneath it, could be housed in a separate and individual home of its own and with a garden attached, would there be much left for the reformers to do? But let it be remembered that it is the garden and not the house that is of the greater significance. If a man is not going to have a garden, it really does not matter so very much whether his home is on the ground floor or several or many stories up. If, indeed, he reside at the very top of a modern "sky-scraper" and cultivates a garden on the roof, he is more in touch with nature than is one who dwells on the earth's surface and designs not to come into friendly relationship with the soil.

A man may be pardoned for not caring to conduct a farm, because, in the very nature of things, such an undertaking is suitable only for him who has a business aptitude for that vocation; but a garden is different; for gardening may be a vocation or an avocation, as circumstances permit. A garden is a beautiful, blended expression of art and nature. It is the half-way station between city life and country life. The gardener plants his pinks and marigolds and petunias in ingeniously shaped mounds and beds, or his lettuce and radishes and beets in fine straight rows; all of this is the art side of it. The rest of the display is the work of nature. A most wonderful combination for creative work is a man and a hoe and some seeds and soil, with the kindly cooperation of sunshine and showers. From these ingredients can be produced flowers of every hue and scent and vegetables to please every taste. What miracles can be wrought during a brief summer in a little plot of land no larger than a croquet ground!

But the flowers and the vegetables are not the most important things to be found in a garden. Between and through and about the rows of green things is also a new crop of hope and faith in seedtime and harvest and an intimate knowledge of how kind Mother Nature cares for her own. But a gardener cannot get from the soil that which he does not put in it. If he would have radishes and tomatoes and peas, he must plant the seed. If he would have the garden to be kind to him, he must be kind to it. The plants know whether he is fond of them. If he wears gloves and goes among them only with a long-handled hoe instead of patting them and cuddling them with his bare hands, they may suspect that he is not making true confidants of them. But if they feel that they can open their hearts to him they will tell him secrets that are pretty sure to make him a more kindly, helpful, hopeful and happy man.

FINE STORY

"I got a dollar a word," one time Said he; and the rest cried, "Fudge! For what? pray tell!" and he said: "Oh, well, 'Twas for talking back to a judge."

THERE is a world of truth in the saying: "If yesterday were today, tomorrow would be different." In other words, if our foresight possessed the same degree of acuteness as is owned by our hindsight, we should have less mistakes to correct. It is possible, however, that if we were to devote a few moments to "thinking it over" in the morning instead of waiting until night to do this, the day would be lived more rationally and wisely. The power of projecting oneself into "the moment after" the moment before it occurs would tend to change the course of one's life. "I didn't think!" is the excuse that has been offered for doing all sorts of unwise things. Any pilot can learn where the rocks are by running his ship upon them. The true pilot studies the surface appearance of the waters, takes soundings and goes slowly until he finds a safe way.

The ability to anticipate results is of inestimable value. Men know, of course, what the effect will be if they poke their fingers into the fire, but there are many other problems the results of which are almost as obvious, that have to be fully worked out before the element of curiosity has been satisfied. Of the class that "cannot see beyond their noses" was the one who when asked if he could play the violin answered, "Yes, I presume I can, though I have never tried it." The peculiar sense whereby men "heft" things without having to lift them and anticipate conditions is of great worth to individuals and to peoples. An intuition that enables one to know without having to find out is a priceless short cut to wisdom.

Last persons have to be shown. Some have an inner visual sense which tells them about how a thing is going to appear without their having to see it. The over-sanguine person and the one who is without sufficient faith in himself both lack the quality of getting the proper perspective on things that are to be. It is only when things are seen out of due proportion to other things that they seem inharmonious. It is only when today is inadequately estimated that tomorrow is likely to prove disappointing. It does not require much foresight for the ship's pilot to know that he cannot make a certain port unless the ship is steered in a certain direction. Today is forever and forever a ship making today the harbor of tomorrow. Whether the voyage, day by day, is to be pleasant and successful depends very largely on how the ship is manned and directed.

To fare well it must have a captain and a pilot. A ship that is steered by guess and which depends upon luck to get by the rocks and the breakers is not the one on which a prudent man would care to embark with all his treasures.

INS AND OUTS

There's truth in what they say, I see, For quite beyond a doubt, To keep in society one must be Forever going out.

PROF. SPOFFORD NOW CIVIL ENGINEERING HEAD AT THE TECH

Dr. R. C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, announced today the appointment of Prof. C. M. Spofford as head of the department of civil and sanitary engineering. When Professor Spofford went from the head of this department to a similar position at Harvard University three years ago, it was deemed best to divide the responsibilities between three men. Prof. C. Frank Allen was made the representative in relation to the corporation of the institute, Professor Spofford in relation to the faculty and Prof. Dwight Porter in relation to sanitary engineering.

The change now comes from the request of Professor Allen, the senior of the department, to be relieved of his part of the executive duties, which are now concentrated in the hands of Professor Spofford.

There will be no change in the courses. The work of the department will be modified in consequence of the opening of the summer civil engineering camp at East Machias, Me. There will be the opportunity and facilities to do more consecutively much of the practical work of surveying and hydraulic and railway engineering.

Professor Spofford in taking official charge of the department says that it ranks as the highest school of its kind in the country and has started the year with the largest number of students, more particularly in the fourth year and graduate classes than has ever been handled here.

MRS. ANDREWS TO RETURN SOON FROM PEACE TOUR

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American Peace League, who is in Europe to arouse interest in the peace movement there, is expected to return to Boston next month.

According to letters received at the headquarters of the American School Peace League, in this city, Mrs. Andrews has addressed meetings in Havre, Geneva, Lucerne, Budapest, Vienna and Berlin and will visit Paris and London before returning to this country. Mrs. Andrews hopes that enough interest will be aroused in these places to cause the foundation of peace leagues in those countries similar to the American School Peace League.

Mrs. Andrews attended the peace congress which was held in Switzerland. Through Mrs. Andrews' efforts Count Apponyi, late minister of instruction in Hungary who recently toured this country, has joined the international council of the school peace league.

ARCHDUKE WEDS GIVING UP RANK

VIENNA, Austria.—The marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand Charles to the daughter of Hofrat Zuber, a professor of engineering, is announced. The archduke, who is the nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph, recently renounced his rank and all privileges as a member of the imperial family.

The archduke wished to renounce his rank in 1903 but the Emperor refused his permission. The marriage, however, is now said to be with the monarch's consent, and he has granted his nephew an annuity of 40,000 crowns. The archduke has taken the name Burg and will live in Switzerland.

BOILER INSPECTOR TEST TO BE MADE

A competitive examination for the position of inspector of steam boilers on the district police force will be held by the Massachusetts civil service commission, Nov. 28 and 29. Applicants must pass examinations, must be able to enter the manhole of a boiler 15 inches by 11 inches, and must hold a first class engineer's license.

Application blanks may be obtained at the office of the civil service commission, room 152, at the State House. The applications must be filed in the office of the commission on or before Nov. 18.

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WELLS MEMORIAL STUDENTS GIVEN WORDS OF PRAISE

Wells Memorial Institute is beginning its winter work. The opening exercises for the season were held Tuesday night in Wells Memorial hall, 987 Washington street.

Prof. Albert E. Burton, dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Edmund Billings, president of the Paul Revere Trust Company, and William C. Ewing, the new superintendent of the institute, were the speakers. Mr. Billings, former superintendent of the institute, presided.

Professor Burton commended the members of Wells Memorial on the interest which they had brought to their studies. "How often," said Professor Burton, "one of our Technology professors, on his return from teaching a class here at Wells, has exclaimed to me: 'Oh, if I only had the Wells Memorial classes at the institute! If only I could talk always to those who were hungry for knowledge, instead of to so many who are half asleep!'"

"Wells Memorial is doing a splendid educational work, and I believe there is as good a chance of ultimate success for the men who get their education sandwiched in with hard work."

REPORT APPROVES "TAYLOR SYSTEM" AT WATERTOWN

WASHINGTON — Brigadier-General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the war department, who has just returned from a tour of inspection of the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., announced yesterday that the first part of the Taylor system, relating to economic management has proved eminently satisfactory and would be introduced at four other government arsenals.

"The trial given this part of the Taylor plan of management," said General Crozier, "has been found eminently satisfactory at the Watertown arsenal. It has convinced the officers of the war department it is a valuable, practical plan, and they will continue to use it. I do not believe members of labor unions object to this plan except because of their fear its adoption means the adoption of the second portion of the plan, which more vitally affects the workmen."

The arsenals in which the Taylor system of management is to be introduced include that at Springfield, Mass.

The portion of the system adopted relates entirely to the saving of time and expense by the application of expert principles to all work.

General Crozier said that the second portion of the Taylor system, relating to the wage scale and labor of the employees, would continue in use at Watertown for a time, at least.

WICHITA GAS PATRONS WARNED

WICHITA, Kan.—Circular letters are being mailed to the gas consumers of Wichita, warning them against depending exclusively on the gas supply this winter, and advising them to make preparations for using other fuel in case of emergencies when the breath of winter comes.

These letters are being sent out by the Kansas Gas & Electric Company, under the direction of H. S. Sladen, manager, who said that he is taking this step in order to avert any repetition of conditions which obtained last winter when the gas supply became exhausted on several occasions.

PROF. SCHMIDT CHOSEN FOR TUFTS

Prof. Karl Schmidt, formerly professor of physics at Bates College, has been appointed temporarily to the faculty of Tufts College, as assistant to Professor Toussie in the logic department, and is to conduct the courses during the year.

Professor Schmidt is a German and received the degree Ph. D. from the University of Marburg, Germany. For the last three years he has been professor of mathematics at the University of Florida.

FORM COEDUCATIONAL SOCIETY NEW YORK—Columbia students and those of Barnard College have formed a coeducational society, the Columbia Social Club, to which both Columbia men and Barnard girls are eligible.

OAKLAND, CAL., TO BUY POET'S FOREST HOME FOR PUBLIC RESERVE

The city of Oakland will acquire the forest planted home of the poet of the Sierras, Joaquin Miller, and dedicate it forever as a memorial park in his honor. This was definitely decided upon by Mayor Mott and the Oakland city council, no voice dissenting; and Joaquin's close friend, John P. Irish, was delegated by the council to bring the matter to a settlement.

This means that one of the most famous literary shrines in America, with all the beautiful associations, the monuments, the sacred paths, the groves of cypress, pine and eucalypti, the cottages occupied for years by the poet's friends, writers and artists—all are to be inviolably preserved for posterity, writes Henry Meade Bland in the San Francisco, Cal.

Joaquin has made "The Heights," the name he has given his home, with his own hands. It was in 1885, after he had twice attempted to build in other parts of the world, once in Florence, Italy, and once in Washington, D. C., that he purchased the 100-acre tract on the bare hills east of Oakland and began the building of his city beautiful. It was heavy work. All who watched his experiment expected to see him fail, for no one believed that trees could be made to grow among those rocks. But Joaquin was indomitable and the amount of labor he performed in carrying out his plans probably more than equals that performed by any other man in the West.

A quarter of a century ago the planting began with a single willow shoot. During some seasons he has put out as many as 20,000 trees, all the work superintended by himself, and many times during the dry season he himself took part in the water carrying for irrigation. It was California's first lesson in practical and successful forestry.

It was a sort of Titanic garden the poet proposed to cultivate, a kind of forest of Arden, such as Shakespeare dreamed of. True, the gentler herbs, roses, nasturtiums and ivy cling to the rock walls around the "chapel," and a miniature lake, "Juanita's Mirror," formed by springs, filled with water lilies and domiciled by goldfish and fat French frogs, spreads out under acaecias, but the primary aim was to make trees grow on bare and rocky hills.

Joaquin's groves, too, were to have meaning for his friends who came to visit them.

OPERA SINGERS MANY IN ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK—Grand opera singers and musicians were prominent in the arrival Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. There were Maggie Teyte, who is to be the foil of Mary Garden in the Philadelphia-Chicago Grand Opera Company; Mario Sammarco, baritone; Charles Dalmores, Hector Dufranne, Mario Guardabassi, tenor; Gustave Huberdeau, tenor; Novilo Fassett, tenor, and Emilio Venturi, tenor, all for the Philadelphia-Chicago company; Amadeo Bassi, tenor; Bella Alten and Arturo Toscanini, the conductor, for the Metropolitan, and Miss Myrtle Elwin, the Texas pianist, who is going on tour.

The Grosser Kurfuerst brought Maria Matfield for the Metropolitan, and the Potsdam of the Holland-American line Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Warnery, Alfredo Costa and Conductor Ettore Perosio, all of whom went to Philadelphia to rehearse for the Philadelphia-Chicago season.

Mme. Teyte, who weighs only 100 pounds, was born in the "black country" of England, where, she said, the orchids grew in the ash heaps, and made her first success in the Opera Comique in Paris. She studied under Jean de Reszke and was encouraged to blossom into grand opera by Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, wife of the then American minister at Brussels.

T. L. O'Brien—H. E. Russell—R. J. Dunkle

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CAMPAIGN RESUMED WITHOUT PRESENCE OF MR. FROTHINGHAM

(Continued from page one)

terest was displayed than at Beverly, it was said.

Speaks for Women

In the evening Lieutenant Governor Frothingham spoke at rallies in Woburn and Arlington. At both places he reiterated the promise made at Beverly earlier in the day that if elected Governor he would sign a bill to prohibit the employment of women in core-rooms and foundries.

Mr. Frothingham quoted from a speech of Congressman Claude Kitchin of North Carolina in which Mr. Kitchin asserted that the purpose of the South was to make the New England cotton manufacturers transfer their mills there or else go out of business.

Massachusetts, Mr. Frothingham said, could help Mr. Kitchin and his friends along by reelecting Governor Foss.

The Woburn rally was held in Music hall, which was well filled. Former Mayor William E. Blodgett presided.

Speaker Walker urged his hearers to vote for Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, not only for his own sake, but because he will uphold the dignity of the state and never debase it for political purposes; and beyond all because he stands pledged to uphold the hands and sustain the policy of "our great, sincere Republican President, William H. Taft."

Former Congressman Scott of Kansas analyzed at length the tariff question and made a strong plea for the retention of the principle of protection. The approaching election, he said, was not one of persons, but of principles, and that a Democratic victory would mean the abandonment of the principle of protection throughout the country in the immediate future.

Frothingham in Boston

Lieutenant Governor Frothingham did not go on the campaign tour today, his presence being required at the regular weekly meeting of the executive council at the State House. This evening, however, he will be one of the speakers at the rally under the auspices of the Lincoln Club at the American house. Other speakers scheduled for this rally are: Congressman Charles F. Scott of Kansas, Samuel J. Elder and Guy A. Ham. There will be rallies tonight in Waretown hall, Wellesley; Young Men's Republican Club, South Medford; Hovey hall, Waltham.

LA FOLLETTE FUNDS PLENTIFUL

WASHINGTON.—The increased activity and, apparently, plentiful resources of the La Follette headquarters in this city are attracting a great deal of interest. Modell McCormick, the Chicago publisher, is sometimes in charge, and John J. Hanan, Mr. La Follette's private secretary, is busy here. Louis A. Houser, former secretary of state of Wisconsin, is the titular head.

Of course, these men receive no salaries, but there are many clerks—it is said as many as 50—who must be paid by the week, and an estimate that is described here as conservative puts the weekly expenditures of the bureau at not less than \$3000. It is said that the postal bill alone for one week was \$1200.

Who pays the bills is not known, though the names of Gifford Pinchot, Rudolph Spreckels, Mr. McCormick, Charles R. Crane of Chicago and others are mentioned.

WISCONSIN BARLEY TO SUPPLY WORLD

MADISON, Wis.—"Wisconsin will probably raise enough pedigree barley in 1914 to seed all the barley fields in the entire world," said Prof. R. A. Moore, head of the agronomy department at the University of Wisconsin, recently. One eighth of all the barley grown in the United States today is grown in Wisconsin. This state grew approximately 800,000 bushels of this grain last year.

The work of breeding high grade barley seed, which has been under way at the college of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin for several years, has done much to raise the average barley yield of the state.

During the past 10 years the high grade pedigree barley at the university has produced an average yield of 50.7 bushels per acre, while the average yield of ordinary barley has been 28.7 bushels.

MANY FISHERMEN LEAVE MIQUELON

ST. PIERRE, Min.—One thousand fishermen, the crews of 45 schooners of the fleet that has made its headquarters here during the season just closed, have sailed for St. Malo, France.

The season has not been so successful as in past years and this year's catch on the banks amounted to only about half that of 1910. Many of the craft engaged in the business met with disaster and 50 men were lost during the season.

CHILDREN'S SPEAKING CONTEST

ENFIELD, Mass.—Boys and girls of the Loyal Temperance Legion are to engage here in a speaking contest in the town hall Friday night. The affair is to be held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. The prize winner will be awarded a silver medal.

GOVERNOR EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE THAT HE WILL GET REELECTION

(Continued from page one)

"I am more certain than ever that I shall win by a rousing majority on Nov. 7," declared Governor Foss to his office attaches as he entered the executive chambers this forenoon after his arrival from North Adams, where he spoke at a rally Tuesday evening.

Governor Foss takes a rest from campaigning today in order to give his time to affairs at the State House and the meeting of the Governor's council. The remaining candidates on the state ticket continue the western trip, touring from North Adams to Springfield and holding rallies in every town along the route.

This afternoon Governor Foss leaves for Springfield where a Democratic rally will be held.

The trip of the Democratic candidates to Williamstown was one of the features of the western trip and the Governor said that he was much pleased with the reception the student body gave him.

At the North Adams rally Thomas L. Cassidy, last year's candidate for Lieutenant Governor, gave endorsement to Governor Foss and called upon the people of Berkshire county to rally to the support of the entire Democratic ticket from Governor Foss down.

Sherman L. Whipple has issued a statement in reply to Robert Luce, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, relative to their tariff controversy as follows:

"At Tremont Temple Saturday evening I directed certain questions to the Republican leaders. Mr. Luce in reply to one of the questions, said:

"We offer to reduce the tariff wherever that will lower the cost of living for the people without at the same time lowering their income to the same or a greater degree."

"This answer conceals that by reducing the tariff the cost of living can be reduced. This is the point for which I have contended. The answer admits it."

"I further asked: 'If you concede that lowering the tariff will lower prices, why are not the present high prices due to the vetoes of a Republican President?'"

"I do not find that Mr. Luce replies to this question, at least directly. He says:

"The articles of importance affected by the President's vetoes were cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes. These take not more than one-eighth of the total expenditure of the average family. Their manufacture gives a livelihood to one-quarter of the wage-earners of Massachusetts."

"I take it that Mr. Luce means the inference to be that while these vetoes did prevent a lowering of prices, yet for the reason which he states it is better for the people that prices were not thus lowered."

"If this is Mr. Luce's meaning he thus concedes in effect that the prices of the commodities mentioned would have been lowered except for the presidential vetoes. This admits the exact point for which I contended."

"We have therefore the frank concession by Mr. Luce that the cost of living can be reduced by reducing the tariff, and that President Taft's vetoes prevented a reduction. His argument is that because the reduction of the cost of living will, as he contends, hurt certain industries, high prices—for the present at least—must be maintained. This to my mind is a pretty important admission, and I think the people will be interested to note it."

"Mr. Luce then states:

"The vetoes of the President said in effect that the three great industries of Massachusetts (manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and boots and shoes) should not be endangered by guesswork legislation."

"He then asks me:

"Do you, Mr. Whipple, think the contrary?"

"I certainly do not. But I deny that the bills which the President vetoed were guess-work legislation, or would, if passed, have endangered any Massachusetts industry. The President himself is on record as saying that the woolen schedule is indefensible and the cotton schedule too high. If they are too high, and if the prices of the people's necessities are thereby enhanced, they should be promptly reduced. The people will not stand for the present high cost of living. It must be reduced."

INDEPENDENCE HALL QUARTERS OF BOY SCOUTS

PHILADELPHIA.—The organization of the Boy Scouts of America in this city has obtained rooms in Independence hall, the home of the Declaration of Independence and the liberty bell. The boy scouts will meet at this hall during the winter to hold their "camp fire" talks, to take part of their tests for the various scout degrees and to show their qualifications for various merit badges issued by the national headquarters.

The local council, of which A. J. Drexel-Biddle is president, made application for the rooms in Independence hall with a patriotic aim. The members of the council thought it an excellent way of impressing certain principles of the scout movement upon the scouts. They felt that frequent gatherings of the boys in such a historic place would have an excellent influence on them and help in making better citizens. When boy scouts from other cities visit Philadelphia they will be welcomed at the scout headquarters in Independence hall.

SITUATION IN CHINA DESCRIBED AS RESULT OF LONG PLANNING

(Continued from page one)

because of the ignorance and uneducated condition of the people living in that neighborhood. The rebellion cannot be described in any way as local—that is to say, the instigators of the movement started the rising at Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, having previously made careful arrangements for large numbers of their supporters to come in from various other parts of the country.

Hankow is one of the treaty ports, and at the moment of writing is in the hands of the rebels, but we are informed that no damage has been done to the place and that foreigners especially are safe. In Hanyang the main arsenal is situated, and although it also is now in the hands of the rebels, our informant explained that Yen Chang, who is advancing from the north to suppress the rising, would not be without an adequate supply of the necessary ammunition.

The main object of the revolution is to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and to claim China for the Chinese. In reply to a question as to whether the present movement could have been prevented had the regent sanctioned the opening of a Parliament, when first demanded by the people, introducing at the same time such measures as would have provided for the general development of the country, our informant stated most emphatically that the adoption of any such measures would not have produced any effect, that is to say that the leaders of the revolution would be satisfied with nothing short of the formation of a republic. Any such attempt, at the present juncture is, however, doomed to failure, for the time has not yet arrived when the country as a whole is ready for so great a change.

Steps are now being taken to immediately quell the outbreak and Gen. Yen Chang already started to advance from the north with two divisions of the newly raised army corps, the great majority of which are loyal to the throne.

Gen. Yen Chang with his 24,500 men will, it was explained, be able easily to restore order when he arrives on the scene, although his progress may be somewhat delayed by the tactics of the revolutionaries. The best proof, perhaps, of the extent to which the movement has spread is the numerous attempted risings which have occurred from time to time in various places. It is understood that the effects of the present rising may be felt even in Peking itself, but should this be so, our informant explained, the dynasty would not be disturbed, for having the support of so great a portion of the army the movement must eventually be quelled.

Little Understood

The country itself, it was also pointed out, is but little understood by Europeans, for the Chinaman looks at things from an entirely different point of view to the inhabitant of the West. In China the people are ruled more by persuasion than by compulsion. In England, he explained, you have laws compelling you to do certain things. Take for instance the question of taxes, you are compelled by law to pay them. In China it could not be so. For thousands of years the people have studied and applied a philosophy unknown to the West. There the people are never interfered with, and China is therefore freer than any country in Europe.

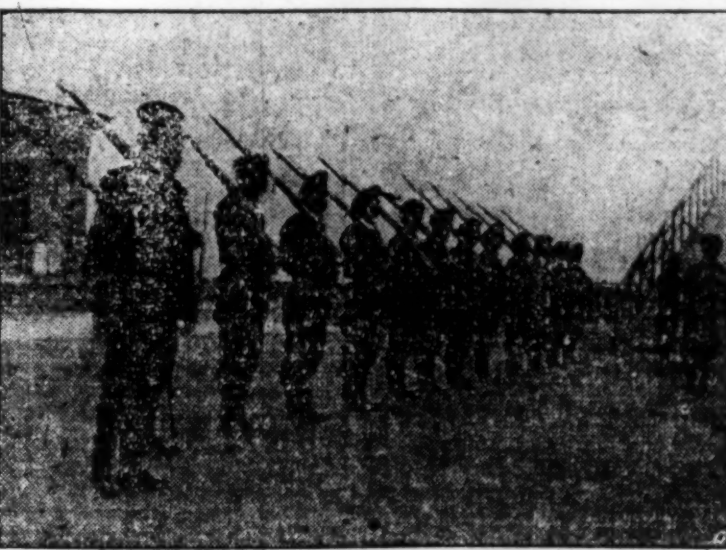
"We have," he continued, "been in many ways socialists for thousands of years, and we have adopted for as many years what your Mr. Lloyd-George is advocating, namely a land system of small holdings. Again, we have practically no great millionaires in China, such as you have in Great Britain and America." In answer to a question as to Li Hung Chang, who was undoubtedly more than a millionaire, he replied that the few men like him in China were but the exceptions which proved the rule.

"In China," he added, "as much as is possible is done for the poor, every consideration is made for them, and the Emperor may be described more as a mother than as a ruler, and perhaps," he added, "as a mother who is too kind."

Touching again on the question of government it was pointed out that even if such an idea as the institution of really radical reforms were to enter into the heads of those nearest to the throne, they would not be in a position to enforce them, for the people have not yet reached that point where they would be able to understand the motive for inaugurating measures so unlike anything that had ever been experienced in that country before.

The Chinese method of managing their own country was, our informant continued, admirable for, as he termed it, the "shut door." It could not be successfully maintained, however, as long as western ideas were able to permeate the country. It was really, he added, the commencement of a desire on the part of the people to accept these ideas that had brought about the present condition of affairs. It was, however, a mistake to employ the forcible and unsatisfactory methods which already amounted to civil war. A number of students were receiving their education in England, but the number was so small, compared to the vast population, that western ideas became known but very gradually throughout the country. It had been possible for Japan to change her form of government completely, within the short period of 40 years, but this was due mainly to the fact that Japan was but a small country. In China, he added, the change would be even more easily made if the country were no larger than Japan, but it was the vastness of the empire that militated

SOLDIERS GUARDEKING RAILROAD



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Native drilled troops awaiting the arrival of a train

WHERE REVOLT INTEREST IS CENTERED



Map showing the relative position of cities prominent in new movement

CRITICIZES GOV. FOSS FOR HIS ATTACK UPON THE STATE FINANCING

Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, in an interview today criticized Governor Foss for the latter's "assault on the banking policy of the treasurer's department" contained in the Governor's campaign bulletin which is being distributed. Mr. Stevens declared that the statement in the bulletin that the Republican managers of the state "have permitted the state funds to remain on deposit with favored banks where they receive only from 2 to 2½ per cent interest" is misleading and unfair.

"Mr. Foss' plan for giving the funds to the banks which bid to give the highest interest is impractical and unsafe," said Mr. Stevens. "Under such conditions the least trustworthy bank would bid the highest, and so on up the scale to the safest bank, which would be among the lowest bidders."

"Our policy has been to take no chances with the state's money. It has been placed in the banks which are secure and pay good interest."

"There is also a legal complication which would prevent the Governor carrying out his scheme. The worst part of this attack is that the Governor with his council has three times passed on the banks in which our money is deposited and has every time confirmed the same. Governor Foss does not say anything about that in his bulletin."

GIANT TRACTION PLOW IN INDIANA

LA FAYETTE, Ind.—"I am glad I have lived to see this day," was the comment of President W. E. Stone of Purdue University, recently, when he saw three traction engines start across Purdue University farm propelling a giant plow of 50 points, or 50 plows in one.

Each point was turning its furrow and the sweep of the entire battery of plows was 40 feet.

The giant plow was constructed as an experiment by the Oliver plow works at South Bend and is the largest ever built. The traction engines, using kerosene for fuel, were of the Rumely type and were built at Laporte.

The test was thus made one of threefold interest, for the test was made on an Indiana university farm. The plow, or plows, worked perfectly and the engines had no trouble drawing the load. The plowing capacity of the outfit is an acre every four minutes and 15 seconds.

BOY SCOUTS FLY FLAGS OVER HOMES

CHEROKEE, Kan.—Over every house in Cherokee, where a member of the boy scouts lives, an American flag flies. This plan was proposed to the boys by Harmon Allen, their scout master, and the boys took to it eagerly. Allen himself first put a flag pole on the top of his house and hoisted a flag three feet by five feet and beneath that he ran up the troop flag. Straightway the boys in his troop ran up flag poles and are flying not only American flags but also patrol flags.

SONS OF VETERANS CELEBRATE

ABINGTON, Mass.—Gen. George G. Meade camp, Sons of Veterans, observed the silver anniversary of its organization in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening. The members of McPherson post 73, G. A. R., and McPherson W. B. C. were present. F. T. Wellington of Norwood, division commander of Massachusetts, and staff were present.

NEW HAVEN WILL PAY IF COURTS RUN ROADS MR. MELLE asserts

(Continued from page one)

steadily on without interruption till the station was completed.

He was asked if a reduction of the dividend to 6 per cent would mean a depreciation of the stock and said that on the contrary a reduction in the dividend he believed would make the stock go up, but there was no reason to believe that the dividend would be reduced.

PROGRESSIVE LIKELY TO GET A PLACE ON U. S. SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON.—President Taft, following the inviolable rule, will not appoint a successor to Justice Harlan in the United States supreme court until after Congress has convened and the man appointed will not take his seat until after confirmation by the Senate.

A justiceship of the supreme court is of such importance that no President has ever undertaken to fill the vacancy, excepting when the Senate was in session and no appointee has ever undertaken to assume his seat until after favorable action by the Senate. In the inferior federal courts the contrary rule is in operation.

The progressives in both parties are demanding recognition on the supreme bench and there is a tendency to believe that the President will appoint a progressive, although thus far it rests on no substantial foundation. Justice Harlan was a progressive, the only exponent of that doctrine on the supreme bench for a generation. The question of whether the new appointee is to be a Democrat or a Republican is subordinate to this other question. There are now three Democrats on the bench—Chief Justice White and Justices Lurton and Lamar. Another could be appointed, and the supreme court still contain a Republican majority. The question of whether the new justice shall be a Republican or a Democrat is therefore not of the first importance.

The feeling on the part of some of the progressives that Mr. Taft's supreme court appointments were made with a view to obtaining certain kinds of decisions recalls the only other time in the history of the government when a change of that kind was brought against a President. It was during the administration of Grant. The cases were the legal tender cases, Hepburn vs. Griswold and Knox vs. Lee. It was contended that the act making greenbacks legal tender for debt was unconstitutional and some of the state courts had decided one way and some another.

The court of appeals in New York decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law and the supreme court of Pennsylvania decided against it. Finally in the late 60s the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold came up to the supreme court of the United States. Chief Justice Chase and enough other members of the court to constitute a majority, decided the law was unconstitutional and void. But before the decision was handed down one of the justices, Grier, resigned. This made two vacancies on the supreme bench and after the decision had been rendered President Grant filled them by the appointment of Justices Bradley and Strong.

The Democrats were quick to charge that the court had been "packed" in order that the decision might be reversed and they found comfort in the fact that soon after the new appointees had been confirmed a motion was made by the attorney-general for a reargument of the question in another case. It was urged in behalf of the motion that the former decision had been made when the bench was not filled and that a question of so much importance ought not to be decided definitely until all the members of the court had been permitted to express an opinion regarding it.

The dissenting justices in the first case joined with the new members of the bench in voting for a reargument, which was made in the case of Knox vs. Lee. The decision in this case reversed the decision in the Hepburn vs. Griswold case and the legal tender act was thus upheld. The constitution forbids the state to issue bills of credit, but it does not in terms forbid the exercise of this authority by the federal government, neither does it in terms permit it. The supreme court, in Knox vs. Lee, held that the power to issue greenbacks and make them legal tender was conferred upon Congress by implication.

The decision opened wide the doors to all kinds of unsound financial theories. Out of the Knox vs. Lee decision there came the Greenback party of the seventies and later the granger movement. The decision also underlay the theories of the free silver men of the first Bryan presidential campaign.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—With more than 200 women present, including the official delegates from the Congregational churches, the thirty-fourth fall meeting of the Norfolk and Plymouth branch of the woman's board of missions was held at South Weymouth yesterday.

CAIRNS BORE HAS LARGE FLOW BRISBANE, Aus.—A flow of 1,000,000 gallons per diem of water has been struck in the Cairns bore in the Charlesville district at a depth of 2350 feet.

TCHEN CHOW'S FALL ENABLES REBELS TO CUT OFF SOLDIERS

(Continued from page one)

ese soldiers have arrived at Mukden, but the reports are not generally believed.

Kinkiang is expected to be the rebel headquarters. The intention of the rebel leaders is said to be to gradually take city after city, linking the various centers already in their possession, and thus push on to Shanghai.

They plan, it is said, to reestablish the telegraph lines as soon as possible and permit business to continue under a provisional government.

News from Peking indicates that the fall of Chen-chow near the center of the Honan province, following on the capture Tuesday by rebels of Sian-fu, capital of Shensi province, has alarmed the imperial court. Preparations are said to have been made for its flight to Je Hol, one of the imperial palaces 120 miles north of the capital.

The towns which have thus far fallen wholly into the rebels' hands are Wu-chang, Changsha, Kiating, Hanyang, Hwang Chow, Sian-fu, Hukow, I-Chang and Tchen Chow. Canton and Nankin are expected to rebel soon.

The government is so greatly pressed for money, it is said, that it cannot pay the salaries of the court attendants. There is reported to be less than \$800,000 in the treasury.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has left Peking for home by way of Siberia without concluding any contract for the construction of Chinese warships. The rebellion upset his plans.

EDUCATORS OUTLINE PLAN TO RAISE THE TEACHING STANDARD

(Continued from page one)

cause all competent observers are realizing the tragic consequences rising from the present unprotected transition from school to work. A new service is demanded. For the children who have any problems of a future to face in this complex modern civilization agencies must be established to study the infinite range of occupations, and their most intimate details, and to make such studies common property in the school and in the home.

The discussion took up the class of certificates to be granted including the general certificate, the preliminary, permanent and special certificates.

As requirements for the preliminary certificate, which is to be valid only for two years, the following were outlined: Academic (a) Possession of the degree of A. B. or B. S., granted by a college maintaining standards at least equal to those of colleges in Massachusetts empowered to grant such degrees. (b) Evidence of preparation in at least two subjects, each representing not less than three year-hours of work. Such subjects, to be hereafter called "majors," are those to which the candidate expects to devote particular attention in his work as a teacher. (c) Evidence of preparation in at least two subjects, each representing not less than 1½ year-hours of work. Such subjects are to be called hereafter "minors." Majors and minors are to be selected from the following list: English, history, French, German, Latin, mathematics, agriculture, biology, botany, chemistry, physical geography, physiology and physics.

Professional, one of the following options: (a) Completion of courses in at least two of the following subjects aggregating not less than three year-hours of work: Principles of education, history of education, educational psychology, school administration, problems of secondary education, with instruction in methods of teaching particular subjects; (b) diploma from an approved normal school; (c) not less than two years' teaching experience, aggregating at least 70 weeks, in public schools, the satisfactory quality of such teaching to be attested by suitable testimonials; (d) completion of three courses of 30 hours each, in professional subjects, in an approved summer school.

The board proposes to grant preliminary certificates on credentials from colleges with a statement from the president of the general qualifications and statements from professors as to the probable teaching ability.

Any person with a satisfactory record as a teacher for a period of not less than six months in the public high schools of the state will be entitled to a general certificate up to July 1, 1912.

The discussion also took up the plan of giving a permanent certificate for two years of successful teaching and the completion of such professional study as may be hereafter required. Persons found qualified to teach one or more of the following subjects: Manual arts, music, drawing, domestic training, physical training, agriculture or commercial subjects, will be entitled to special certificates. This special certificate will be required after July from all teachers in the state-aided high schools giving instruction in one or more of the foregoing.

\$750,000 TO BRYN MAWR NEW YORK.—In her will, filed this afternoon, Mrs. Emma Tarola Woeisoffer, who passed away Sept. 11, leaves \$750,000 to the trustees of Bryn Mawr the woman's college near Philadelphia.

TOUCH OF THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT TO MAKE CHICAGO STOCK YARDS ATTRACTIVE

Plan of Architects Contemplates Effect of English Courts, With Cottages, Arches, Shrubs, Flowers

OLD BUILDINGS TO GO

Now for the stockyards beautiful, says the Chicago Post.

Exchange avenue is to be transformed into an English court, with picturesque cottages, handsome villas and stately mansions, all devoted to commercial uses; fountains, shrubs and flowers in the courtyards, an ornate arch spanning the entrance and dividing the principal thoroughfare of Packingtown from prosaic Halsted street.

Also there is to be a pergola at some central point in the yards, with graceful concrete columns and comfortable concrete benches. The few existing parkways in the yards are to be duplicated wherever space affords the opportunity, ancient and unsightly sheds are to give way to concrete structures, and gradually the wooden fences will disappear, to be replaced with ornamental walls of concrete and iron.

All this and more is contemplated in the plans now under consideration by the officials of the Union Stockyards & Transit Company and officials of other big interests at the yards, cooperating with the American Clydesdale Breeders Association.

The latter organization has just installed in its new home a structure the

like of which the yards never saw before. It is a two-story building in brown, gray and green and resembles an English country residence of the home of a golf club. The woodwork is brown, the concrete walls furnish the contrast of gray and the sloping roof is a vivid green. Bay trees flank the entrance and window boxes filled with flowers and ferns add to the general beauty.

Comfortable Clubroom

The lower floor is the clubroom and office of the Clydesdale Breeders' Association—an immense room with beamed ceiling and a general atmosphere of restfulness and comfort. A great fireplace is located in the center of one wall and all around the sides and in the two alcoves on each side of the entrance hall are massive benches and armchairs. The walls are hung with paintings, and altogether the place has the appearance of a club lounge-room.

The upper floor is occupied as an art gallery. It was this structure, designed by Robert Seth Lindstrom, architect of the central manufacturing district, the new industrial center flanking both sides of the Chicago river from Thirty-fourth street to the rim of the yards, that proposed the projected for further beautification of Exchange avenue along the same lines.

The officials of the Union Stockyards & Transit Company, with the support of the big packers, took hold of the scheme with enthusiasm and the plans are being worked out by Arthur G. Leonard, general manager of the Union Stockyards & Transit Company; Robert Burns Ogilvie of the Clydesdale Breeders' Association and others, in connection with Architect Lindstrom, who already has mapped out a tentative program for the Exchange avenue beautification project.

The proposition in a general way is to resurface the exteriors of the old and unattractive structures along the thoroughfare, destroy ugly skyline effects and by the liberal use of concrete, stucco and other materials for ornamentation, produce an aspect of architectural harmony giving the whole avenue from the great entrance arch which is to span the thoroughfare at Halsted street the inviting appearance of a typical English court.

The work of beautifying other sections of the yards has gone forward in many ways during the last summer, and there are spots where the visitor, if he could close his eyes to the rambling elevated cattle runways, which spread through the yards like a network, might easily imagine himself on a boulevard or the fringe of a park. At one side of the big building occupied by the general offices of Swift & Co. is a small park with velvet green lawn and clumps of shrubbery and flowers. This refreshing oasis is surrounded by a low stone coping following the curve of the railroad tracks which cross at that point, and the cement walk, and surroundings of the building are as clean and well kept as those of Lake Shore drive.

Work Going Forward

With further progress along this line, the carrying out of the proposed Exchange avenue transformation plan, the establishment of the flower surrounded pergola, where visitors and patron, can sit and rest, instead of occupying benches and doorsteps, the yards of old will have lost almost completely their identity.

TWO OF THE PRINCIPALS AT RECEPTION



MRS. JASPER H. YETTEN
President of club



MRS. F. O. HARRELL
Corresponding secretary

MOTHERS' CLUB OF WALTHAM TO HONOR LEADER

WALTHAM, Mass.—The club season in this city opens this afternoon with a reception by members of the Mothers' Club to the club president, Mrs. Jasper H. Yetten, at the Fales house. Officers of the club who will assist Mrs. Yetten in receiving are: Vice-president, Mrs. Etta Torsell; treasurer, Mrs. C. A. Webster; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. O. Harrell; recording secretary, Mrs. N. S. Smiley; auditor, Mrs. Ward Munroe; librarian, Mrs. Thomas Follen.

Plans for the reception were made by a committee of which Mrs. Lyman O. Denison is chairman. Others are Mrs. F. C. Hodgman, Mrs. U. M. Getchell, Mrs. H. G. Eaton, Mrs. Carrie Davis, Mrs. C. W. Ayres, Mrs. J. A. Marr, Mrs. Edward Butler, Mrs. F. D. Adams, Mrs. George E. Parmenter and Mrs. Charles James.

Members of the club are interested in the establishing of a day nursery in this city and a committee consisting of Mrs. Harrell, Mrs. Torsell and Mrs. Parmenter is to make a report at a future meeting of the club on the project.

GAS COMPANY TAKES STEPS TO EXTEND SERVICE

At a conference to be held next Monday evening between the Melrose board of aldermen and the Malden & Melrose Gaslight Company, the city will advance a proposition regarding the laying of a service main through several of the principal city streets by the city and the leasing of the same to the gas company for a term of years.

The gas company has petitioned to lay the new main for reinforcing its service to Melrose Highlands and the section of Melrose west of the railroad tracks, as well as extending the company's service into Stoneham.

As the gas company will furnish gas to Stoneham through the Melrose mains commencing Jan. 1, the city government will endeavor to make arrangements with the company at this hearing in order that the supply to Melrose will not be affected by the large amount of gas which will be turned into the Stoneham mains.

W. E. MASON TO ADDRESS CLUB

William E. Mason of Chicago, former United States senator, will speak tomorrow night at the regular meeting of the Boston City Club. James M. Head, former mayor of Nashville, will preside. Mr. Mason will speak on questions of the day. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock. Congressman David J. Foster of Vermont is expected to speak on President Taft's arbitration treaties and tariff policy.

On Nov. 2 the first dinner-night of the season will be observed at the City Club. Samuel J. Elder, first vice-president of the club, will be toastmaster. Leahy Geoffrey and District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier will be the principal speakers.

GOVERNOR NAMES WILLIAM L. REED

At the meeting of the Governor's council at noon today the name of William L. Reed was received from the Governor for appointment as clerk of the juvenile court of Boston.

An effort has been made to displace Mr. Reed, but friends rallying to his support are said to have convinced the Governor that he should be retained.

The council confirmed the Governor's appointment of Henry P. Walcott as a member of the water and sewerage board and of Representative Arthur Hogue of Lynn to be registrar of probate and solvencies for southern Essex county.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE GIRLS WIN

Suffrage was the topic at the first official meeting of the Girls High School Debating Club on Tuesday. "Shall Women Be Allowed to Vote?" was the subject of debate, discussed by Misses Frances Luthin, Florence Brown, Ruth Sharkey and May Duff. The debate was decided in favor of the negative, defended by Misses Sharkey and Duff.

BIG LOCK AT SAULT STE. MARIE TO MEET DEMANDS OF FUTURE

Nine Million Dollar Canal Being Constructed to Accommodate Fullest Possible Development of Commerce on the Great Lakes

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—No matter how large they may build boats in the future or how much navigation on the Great Lakes increases, the system of locks and locks here will be adequate, says L. C. Sabin, superintendent of the locks and ship canals. The new lock, the Davis, is being constructed with such conditions in mind. The lock, work on which was commenced March 7, 1907, is more than half completed. When in working order it will measure 1350 feet between the inner gates and 80 feet in width. Providing present plans are carried out the new work will stand completed shortly after the beginning of the year 1916.

The unusual dimensions of the lock are made necessary not alone by the ever increasing traffic on the lakes but also by improvements that have been found necessary in the operation of the two locks now installed there. The length of the new work will not only be used to handle the longer boats as they are built from year to year, but it also will make possible the entry of two of the longer craft in tandem style, a practice never yet indulged in.

At present the two or more boats that are handled in the locks are locked through abreast of each other. Vessel owners and masters declare this a dangerous proceeding. The boats, they say, not only take longer to take their positions in the locks in this way, but also that there is great danger from suction to the boat remaining in the lock when the first one steams away. On more than one occasion lines have snapped and

boats have drifted temporarily in a helpless manner in the locks. The present largest lock, the Poe, is 100 feet wide; the new one will measure but 80 feet, making it impossible to lock vessels through in any other way than tandem.

Probably the most distinctive feature of the new lock will be its depth. When opened for navigation it will present a loading depth of 24½ feet, or 6½ feet more than the present depth accorded the boats of the Great Lakes. While all channels on the lakes are now dredged to a depth of but 21 feet, experts declare it will prove of less expense to dredge the channels deeper than to construct or remodel other locks.

The practical value of the depth presented by the present locks, an average of 18 feet, is displayed in the trouble the larger boats experienced in locking through. Unnecessary delay is now experienced by the masters in locking through by the upheaval of water at the bow of the boat. Such conditions, engineers say, are due to the excess of water caused by the entrance of the boat to the lock being unable to escape far enough at the sides of the boat. With the additional depth presented by the new lock this water, it is figured, will be forced under the boats to the escaping channels beneath the flooring. With such features at hand vessels will be able to lock through in less than half an hour, while it now takes many of the larger ones over an hour.

That the opening of the lock will be delayed is evidenced by its present condition. Originally it was the intention of the officials to open the gates for navigation early in 1915.

MUSIC NOTES

Let pedagogic artists give us a standard of interpretation for Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Brahms and Debussy. Let the music-school masters summarize in their piano playing all that the generations have assented to as properly characterizing the earlier of these composers and all that the judgment of trustworthy performers and of practised audiences has accepted as appropriately representing the later of them. With such standard firmly held before us we are ready to hear a Busoni and to decide whether he has anything worth adding to what has already been said.

A starting point for our musical appreciation is the thing we need above all else to make of ourselves an artistic community whose decisions on performers are to be heeded in the far corners of the land. Do Bostonians ever think that an essential part of their success in city building is to have their acceptance or rejection of musical ideas and interpretations count in the valley of the Mississippi as effectually as on the meadows of the Charles?

Ask a concert manager some time whether in presenting his artists in Cincinnati it makes any difference that they were approved in Boston. If he says that the applause of Bostonians makes no difference whatever but that the applause of New Yorkers does, you can make up your mind there is need of some new civic energy being spent on the shore of Massachusetts bay. Let us make a serious business of this work we have to do as audiences showing appreciation of musical performers. A great concert may signify as much to us as the laying out of a new street.

A safe starting point we need for our musical understanding and that our local performers should give us, indeed must give us, before we can set up a solid claim as an artistic city. And right there is the public use of municipal pedagogy, a use which was amply proved in Steinert hall Tuesday afternoon by Charles Anthony. In Mr. Anthony's playing you had your Beethoven presented in a calm, thinking way; you had your Schumann in a stately fashion that will abide in your memory; your Brahms and your Chopin in a not too opinionated manner. Remember how this instructor of musical youth recited the messages of those composers and give no ready applause to the next visiting pianist you hear who does not add a distinctly new and worthy idea beyond it. Mr. Anthony showed you how far you may enjoy piano playing without having the uneasy sensation that a genius is in the room. If the tell-tale of your emotions rises to a higher point when you attend another concert it will be time to let them overflow in hand-clapping.

Mr. Anthony established his instructive standards for a good-sized audience, including many enthusiastic students, in the following pieces: Sonata, op. 90, first movement; Beethoven's prelude, Courant; Schumann's Intermezzo, chopin, op. 119, Brahms's Vogel als Prophet, symphonic studies, Schumann's prelude, No. 25, Chopin's Reflets dans l'eau, The Little Shepherd and Gollwitzer's Cuckoo, from the "Children's Corner," Debussy's Roussette Fantastique Chabrier.

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SHOES AND LEATHER WORTH \$5,000,000 GO ABROAD EACH MONTH

That the foreign shoe and leather trade of the United States is increasing at a notable rate, and that greater attention is now being paid here to increasing business efficiency, were points brought out by Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Exchange, in his address before the students of the High School of Commerce today on "Leather and Shoes, and What They Mean to Massachusetts and New England." Mr. Anderson said:

"Our state, as a result of nearly three centuries of evolution, today leads the world in economy and perfection of shoe manufacture, skilled labor, wage standard, style, factory construction, distribution; salesmanship, welfare work for employees, and all the other important factors that enter into business success in this great industry."

"In value of product, the shoe and leather and kindred industries of the United States have now reached a total of nearly \$1,000,000,000, and they give employment to a great army of wage-earners, all of whom stand in grave danger of having their wages reduced if boots and shoes should be deprived of their present protective duties and the domestic market thrown open to the shoe manufacturers of the rest of the world."

"Our foreign trade in leather and shoes is increasing at a notable rate, and the United States is today, on an average, sending \$1,000,000 worth of shoes and \$4,000,000 worth of leather to foreign countries every month."

"The trade is paying greater attention to increased business efficiency, and is using every possible effort to interest the younger generation, that by and by is going to assume the responsibility of managing factories and tanneries."

GLOUCESTER MAN'S BRITISH CLAIM

WASHINGTON—Solomon Jacobs of Gloucester has filed a claim against the British government for \$236,000 for losses alleged to have been sustained by him through his illegal detention by the British authorities off the coast of Ireland in 1899.

Jacobs sailed from Gloucester in his schooner, the Ethel B. Jacobs, on July 20, 1899, for Ireland, arriving off Castle-town Berehaven about Aug. 2 or 3. He procured a pilot at Berehaven and after being run aground got off and started fishing outside the three-mile limit, he says.

His vessel was seized for fishing within the three-mile limit.

ENGLISH RAILWAY MEN DISSATISFIED

LONDON—The English railway men are entirely dissatisfied with the report of the railway commission and at a meeting of the executives of the four unions next Monday a resolution will be proposed refusing to accept the findings.

BUTTE CONCENTRATOR BURNS BUTTE, Mont.—Fire Tuesday night destroyed the concentrator of the Butte Reduction Works, which the Amalgamated Copper Company purchased from W. A. Clark three years ago. The loss is \$350,000, half insured. The plant, including concentrator, smelter and converter, was worth about \$1,500,000.

RHODE ISLAND STATE CLOSING CONVENTION SUNDAY SCHOOLS ARE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—After three sessions today the thirty-first annual state convention of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association, which began yesterday morning in All Saints Memorial church, will come to a close.

The principal feature of last night's session was the awarding of certificates to 135 students of the teacher training classes of 1911, which came after the singing of an evensong by the vested choir of men and boys of the church under the direction of Howard Hagan, organist.

The certificates were awarded by the Rev. Lester Bradner Jr., chairman of the teacher training committee of the State Sunday School Association. The recipients were arranged in the forward pews of the auditorium. The documents were presented by Dr. Bradner to one member of a class, who then distributed them to the individuals.

The Rhode Island Sunday School Association and the Providence Bible Institute unite in conducting the Rhode Island Bible training school. Much of the work recognized by the certificates was directed by the training school. The committees are as follows: Biblical institute, the Rev. Lester Bradner, Henry T. Fowler and Willard Wilson. Sunday School Association, Isaac B. Burgess, the Rev. Edward S. Ninde and the Rev. W. W. Decker.

The teacher training committee of the Rhode Island Sunday School Association is made up of the following: The Rev. Lester Bradner, chairman, Isaac B. Burgess, the Rev. Edward S. Ninde, Mark L. Dunning, all of Providence; the Rev. W. B. Barr, Central Falls.

A blackboard and crayon were described as valuable assets in teaching by E. W. Brown of Boston at the afternoon session. He discussed the topic, "The Teacher as an Artist," and accompanied his remarks with sketches which he created with lightning-like sweeps of the crayon.

The regular session of the Providence Graded Union of Sunday School Teachers met in the afternoon, the president, Miss Mary A. L. Easton, presiding. The session was closed with a general conference for teachers in the older grades in the church auditorium, with an address by Ralph E. Diffsendorfer.

BRYANT STATUE GIVEN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—A bronze statue of William Cullen Bryant was presented to the city of New York Tuesday.

John Bigelow, the venerable diplomat and writer, unveiled the memorial at Bryant park. Mr. Bigelow was chairman of the committee appointed by the Century Association of 1883 to raise funds. Mr. Bigelow said that efforts to procure a site in Central park were hampered many years on account of Mr. Bryant's editorial attacks on the Tweed ring. The statue is designed by Herbert Adams.

ALASKAN COAL CASE IN COURT

WASHINGTON—The supreme court of the United States has begun consideration of the Alaskan coal land case, in which Charles F. Munday and Archie W. Sjogels were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the government out of Alaska coal lands estimated to be worth \$10,000,000.

The point to be decided is whether the United States circuit court for western Washington was correct in dismissing the indictment against Munday and Sjogels.

TAKE NO ACTION ON A STATEMENT FROM GOV. FOSS

Unless complaint is made in writing to the secretary of state, the latter will take no action toward requesting Governor Foss to file a statement relative to expenses incurred by him in connection with the state primaries, it was said at the secretary's office today.

The law provides that upon complaint in writing by five registered voters that any person has failed to file a statement required by the law, the secretary shall notify the delinquent person. Upon failure to file the statement within 10 days after receiving notice, the secretary is required to notify the attorney-general, furnish him with copies of all papers relating to the controversy and the attorney-general is to take action.

It was said that no complaint was anticipated. At the Governor's office, Assistant Secretary George M. Harlow said that no statement will be made. He said that he interpreted the law as meaning that no statement was necessary if there had been no expenses incurred. The Governor had incurred no expenses in this connection, he said.

BISHOP BREWSTER MADE MISSIONARY COUNCIL'S HEAD

PORTLAND, Me.—Officers were elected as follows at the third Episcopal missionary council of New England at St. Luke's cathedral Tuesday:

President, the Rev. Chauncey R. Brewster, bishop of Connecticut; secretary, the Rev. Philip Schuyler of Burlington, Vt.; treasurer, Henry M. Lovering, Taunton, Mass.; presbyter as representative on the board of missions, the Rev. Robert W. Plant, Gardiner, Me. Six of the eight Episcopal bishops of New England were present.

Reports were given by the treasurer, Henry M. Lovering of Taunton, Mass., and the department secretary, the Rev. William E. Gardner.

An invitation to meet next year in Providence was accepted.

HEAVY VOTE IN FIRST ARIZONA PRIMARIES

PHOENIX, Ari.—Returns are not all in for Arizona's first primary for the nomination of state officers and candidates for the United States Senate, but the result of the heavy vote so far as ascertained make it almost certain that the former delegate to Congress, Marcus A. Smith, and Eugene S. Ives, both of Tucson, will be the Democratic nominees for senators, with Henry Ashurst running close against Ives.

The gubernatorial race between G. W. P. Hunt of Globe and Thomas F. Weedin of Phoenix promises to be close, with a slight advantage in favor of Weedin, while Mulford Winsor, it is believed, will be the Democratic nominee for Governor. The only contest on the Republican state ticket was between E. W. Wells of Prescott and George W. Young of Phoenix for Governor. It is believed that Wells carried the state by an overwhelming majority. Young is the present territorial secretary.

On the Republican ticket Ralph H. Cameron, present territorial delegate in Congress, and Hoyal A. Smith of Bisbee are the senatorial nominees.

A feature of the Democratic voting was the scratching of the Progressive Democrats.

MR. CARNEGIE MAY BE LORD RECTOR

ABERDEEN, Scotland—Andrew Carnegie and Horatio W. Bottomley, M. P., for Hackney, were nominated Tuesday

LONGEST CONTINUOUS RAILWAY SERVICE IS PLANNED IN INDIANA

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Announcement is made here of a new interurban service between St. Joseph, Mich., and Indianapolis, Ind., which, it is said, will be the longest continuous electric railway service in the United States. The distance is approximately 200 miles.

The new service will be operated through a joint traffic agreement by four interurban lines—Indiana Union, Winona Interurban, Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. From Indianapolis to Peru the through trains will use the Indiana Union tracks, the Winona line to Goshen, Northern Indiana railway to this city and Southern Michigan line from South Bend to St. Joseph.

The traffic arrangement will include both passenger and freight service. At first one through train will be operated in each direction daily. The Northern Indiana railway, which has headquarters here, has bought four new freight cars for use in the through service.

SURVEY INSTALLS GAUGING DEPOTS

LOS ANGELES—H. D. McGlashan of the water resources branch of the United States geological survey was in the city recently inspecting the stream gauging work in this section of the state.

During the last year the work of this branch of the work has been greatly extended in California because of the increased activity shown in water power development.

The geological survey is installing 50 new gauging stations for the conservation commission of this state, to be located on the streams which previously have not been investigated because of lack of funds.



RALPH H. CAMERON
Republican nominee for United States Senator from Arizona.

for the lord rectorship of the University of Aberdeen. The election will be held on Saturday.

EACH MONTANA COUNTY BEARS GOLD

State Rich in Silver, Copper and Other Minerals—Fertile Soil and Sunny Skies
Invite Settlers to Millions of Acres

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given. They are taken up in the order of their admission to the Union.

MONTANA is the third state in size in the Union, California and Texas only being larger. Its area is 146,080 square miles, of which 770 square miles are water. From east to west its average length is 470 miles; its average breadth from north to south is 275 miles. The name Montana means "of or belonging to the mountains," and is of Spanish origin. The title was proposed by Gen. J. W. Denver to Senator Stephen A. Douglas, chairman of the committee on territories, who adopted it in the bill for the organization of the territory. The Indian name for the country, "To-Yube-Shock-up," had the same meaning. "The country of the mountains," the popular name, "The Treasure State," is in allusion to its many superior mines and vast mineral wealth. The state flower is the bitter root. The motto is "Oro y plata." Spanish words signifying "Gold and silver." The arms of Montana show a plow, with a miner's pick and shovel, a buffalo retreating, and in the background a brilliant sun setting behind the Rocky mountains.

Gold Found Everywhere

Gold has been found in every county of Montana. There are also deposits of silver ore, iron and coal. Lignite, copper and petroleum are among the mineral products. Butte City is the great mining center, in which the annual product of silver and copper is valued at more than \$200,000,000. Since 1888 the output of copper has exceeded that of any other state, and is now annually more than 200,000,000 pounds. Montana ranks high among the lead-producing states. Valuable sapphire mines have been opened on the Missouri river not far from Helena, and there is an abundance of marble, common, green,

CAPITAL BUILT OVER A FAMOUS MINE



State House in Helena, Mont., a splendid structure on a site commanding a magnificent vista

variegated and black, in the Sweet Grass hills.

Irrigation Aids Farming

The mountains of Montana are usually well covered with forests, but the trees are, if deciduous, almost exclusively willow, poplar and cottonwood; if evergreen, pine, spruce, fir, cedar and balsam. There is very little hardwood timber in the state. Grass and flowers of great beauty abound in the valleys. As a grazing country this will always maintain a high rank, the "bunch grass," so excellent for cattle, covering all the hill-sides and plains. Since 1885 much has been done to increase agriculture by means of irrigation. Under the auspices of the federal reclamation service, the government has watered 57,000 acres and has projects under course of construction that when completed will irrigate 648,000 acres. The largest of these projects is that which will water 300,000 acres lying between the Sun river and Teton river, 60 miles west from Great Falls.

Generally speaking the soil throughout Montana is rich in the primary elements of fertility, and the climate is favorable for the growth and ripening of any crop that will mature in any part of the United States north of the Potomac river. Nearly every product of the soil that can be grown in the eastern, middle or western states is successfully cultivated in Montana, and in most instances, as the crop statistics show, the fields yield

much more abundant harvests. One reason for the luxuriance of the crops is that the percentage of sunshine is greater in Montana than in the states lying east and west of it. All root crops and vegetables yield enormously. The growing of sugar beets is an established industry. Apples are grown in every county, and the profits from orchards are great. The barley raised here is claimed to be the best in the world.

School Funds Provided

Sections 16 and 36 of every township were conferred upon the state by the national enabling act of 1890 for the use and benefit of her public schools. In addition land grants were made to the state for the benefit of the various higher educational institutions and for the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the state government. About 3,000,000 acres of this state land is good agricultural and grazing land, located in every county. The state's land is classified as timber land, agricultural and grazing land. This property can either be purchased or leased. No state land can be sold at less than \$10 an acre, nor for less than its appraised value, if such exceeds \$10. A section of grazing land rents at from \$40 to \$120 per year, according to its appraisement, while agricultural land rents at prices ranging from \$20 to \$400 per year for a quarter section. Leases cannot be written for a longer period than five years. The first year's rent must be paid before a lease can be granted. Rentals are payable annually and in advance.

There are also millions of acres of government land in Montana subject to settlement.

Settlers Invited

Montana is in the infancy of its development. Much has been accomplished, but more remains to be done. The work of founding the commonwealth, clearing the way, proving the soil, and making a start in various industries has been begun. The experiments made by others inure to the benefit of those who come now. They are invited to share in the benefits of a community having all the advantages of an advanced civilization without undergoing the hardships of pioneer life. Montana has the land and the resources to sustain a large population. There are mines waiting to be opened, industries to be started, and millions of acres of fertile soil which will provide homes and support for hundreds of thousands of settlers. In 1870 the state had a population of but 20,293; in 1880, 30,159, an increase of 90 per cent; in 1890, 132,159, a gain of 237 per cent; in 1900, 243,595, an increase of 84 per cent; and in 1910, 376,053, a gain of 54 per cent. Montana had had a few settlers, mostly trappers and hunters, for many years before its organization as a territory, but its growth dates from the discovery of gold there in 1861. It was a part of Idaho territory till May 26, 1864, when it was organized as a separate territory. After the discovery of gold people flocked in from all quarters. Having adopted a state constitution, the territory was admitted to the Union as a state on Nov. 8, 1889.

Capital Built Over Mine

Midway between the eastern and western boundaries and near the southern boundary is situated Helena, the capital, the financial, political, social and logical center of the state, having a population second only to that of Butte, which the census of last year gives as 39,165. Great Falls has 13,948. Coming next in order are Anaconda, Missoula, Bozeman and Billings. Helena is claimed to be the wealthiest city per capita in the country. Founded originally by gold-seekers in 1863, who mined from what is now its main street over the site of Last Chance Gulch \$35,000,000 in gold, its wild scenic beauty and its accessibility from every part of the state proclaimed it as a natural site for a large city. Helena commands a magnificent vista of plain, forest, mountain and lake. Parked streets enhance the city's attractiveness. Two miles west of the city lies the Broadwater, one of the famous summer resorts of the Northwest. The state capital in

MODERN FRENCH SOLDIER IS HIGHLY PRAISED

Endurance, Alertness, Frugality and Gaiety of Fighting Man of Today Are Brightly Sketched in Daily Mail
by One Who Marched in Ranks as Conscript

"Probably Europe's most efficient fighting man," is the description of the French soldier of today given by W. L. George, formerly of the 132 de Ligne, Rheims, in a brightly written appreciation published by the London Daily Mail, and which is now reproduced.

In the discussions of "Weltpolitik" which have lately occupied Europe one factor has largely been neglected—the material which the French government has at hand to enforce its decisions. That material is the French soldier.

Many have assumed with some rashness that France today trusts neither her men nor her guns, and would not pit them against a powerful adversary. Having some contact with the French, in view also of the time I served under the tricolor, I venture to submit that such is not the case. There is no distrust and there is no reason for distrust. Individually the French soldier is probably the most efficient fighting man Europe has known. He may be less well disciplined than the German, less stolid than the Austrian, more chary of being slain than the Russian and Turk, but he has no defects that are not balanced by qualities. He is a queer blend of enthusiasm and caution, of energy and fitfulness; taking him in the aggregate he is quite extraordinarily human and vivid.

Small Soldiers Good

The Englishman abroad is too readily deceived by the Frenchman's small stature; he is too prone to think that these little soldiers, few of whom attain 5 feet, 10 inches, while the majority are some four inches shorter, cannot hope to with-

stand the trials of a campaign. He is entirely wrong.

Personal experience in the ranks has proved to me that on marches and maneuvers the small and not the tall man reached quarters in good condition. It was the tall man we left by the wayside to be picked up by the company's wagon, while 5 feet 4 inches struggled on in full kit. And the French kit is no trifle: clothing, haversack, wallet, rifle, provisions, ammunition, etc., total a weight of some 50 pounds, under which the little man marches, runs and jumps. He has even been known, thus encumbered, to perform gymnastic feats and to climb trees!

War Quality Present

It is not, however, on physical merits that the French soldiers must rely, even though they probably be superior in this respect to the heavier German troops. War, as was taught us by our South African experience, is very much a matter of individual intelligence, an adventure where personal energy and initiative in the ranks may mean as much as good generalship. These qualities are essentially French.

It would be remarkable if the race which had produced a number of the finest scientists, literary men and statesmen the world has known were not generally distinguished for intellect springs immemorially from the masses.

The French soldier is notably quick; he learns with ease from text-books, and I have seen him in scout duty apply his knowledge with unexpected facility. Quickness is his dominating quality—quickness of movement, quickness of apprehension, and quickness of decision. Thus such matters as the taking of cover, news-gathering, extended order, come almost naturally to him. I have many times been in charge of my company's scouts, and I cannot recall an occasion

where they were discovered by the "enemy," while they invariably succeeded in approaching him so near as to exceed their duty.

Frugality Is Asset

These two qualities, physical fitness and intelligence, are such as we expect to find in all soldiers in a greater or lesser degree; they alone do not distinguish the Frenchman from his German rival, but he has two other qualities, almost personal to him, on which I would build great hopes of success for his country: they are frugality and gaiety.

The former quality is almost essential to a fighting man in these days of massed armies, when as many as a million men may be ranged on either side; the feeding arrangements continually break down, the overloaded trains do not arrive, there is chaos in the camps. All this was the problem Lord Kitchener had to face in South Africa, and a difficult task he found it, even though he had but 250,000 men to feed.

But Lord Kitchener had to deal with British troops who are accustomed to a sufficiency of food and to comfortable standards of every description; if he had been in charge of French troops he would have found his difficulties halved, for the Frenchman is accustomed to small and poor rations, mainly a coarse variety of bread and the refuse of the butcher's stall. Milk, butter, eggs, bacon are unknown to him, and the pay a halfpenny a day. It is, therefore, not surprising that the French soldier makes no demands on the commissariat; what is wonderful is that, in spite of these conditions, he should preserve the last and greatest of his gifts—gaiety.

Gaiety Is Great Aid

It is almost impossible to overrate the value of gaiety for a fighting man. It means that he would bear short-com-

mons, weariness, rain, and wounds without repining; that he will, as I have seen him do, sing as he tramps all through the day on sodden roads, his heavy kit on his aching shoulders, with the rain slowly soaking him to the skin. It is because I have heard the French soldier sing and make jokes under these intolerable conditions that I believe him to be still of the stuff of the ragged and starving sons of the First Republic, who ran, singing, to attack and destroy the monarchist army at Valmy. The strength of an army resides not only in its marching power and firing capacity; it resides, as Napoleon well knew, in good temper under conditions which none but a Mark Tapley could withstand.

Socialism Discounted

A great deal has been written from time to time as to the effects of socialism in the army. These tales were as idle in my time as they are now, and I can vouch for it that my garrison (a large one) showed no signs of interest in revolutionary propaganda—indeed, there was no propaganda in the town.

Generally speaking, the officers are popular and mix fairly freely with their men. A conscript army naturally destroys class distinctions, for there duke and docker serve side by side. It is therefore most unlikely that they will in the hour of need find themselves deserted by the men with whom they have been linked; the time may come when troops will mutiny in presence of the enemy, but that time is not yet.

Indeed—and this is a guarantee of peace—it is abundantly certain that the French troops, both individually and collectively, have never before contained such fine material as they do now. They can view hopefully the prospect of meeting their foe. The better this is understood the greater are the chances that peace will be maintained.

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Helena is a splendid structure, built but a few years ago.

In the village of Bannock, on Grass-hopper creek, some 15 miles west of the city of Dillon, in Beaverhead county, may be seen an unpretentious, flat-topped log structure—the pioneer building in which the first territorial legislature of Montana convened, Dec. 12, 1864. The assembly was evenly divided, politically, between the Democrats and Republicans, although the former had a majority of the popular vote in the territory. The capital of the new territory was located by this Legislature at the new mining camp of Virginia City.

Scenery is Varied

In the northwestern part of Montana is a wonderland termed Glacier park, nearly 50 miles square. Here are hundreds of mountain peaks, some with an altitude of 10,000 feet, and many of them unexplored and unnamed. There are scores of lakes and streams and numerous plunging cascades. Among the glaciers are Kintla, Agassiz, Boulder, Rainbow, Culture, Saxton, Crescent and Red Eagle.

A few miles below the city of Great Falls, in Cascade county, are the Great falls of the Missouri river. The waters descend 450 feet in 15 miles. The Black Eagle falls of 26 feet come first with their lovely and historic islet; four miles below are the Rainbow falls, of 40 feet, while just below these are the Horse-shoe falls of 19 feet; and two miles farther on are the Great falls, where the river plunges down 87 feet.

What are known as the Bad Lands are curious formations in the southeastern part of Montana. The most common form is that of a terraced cone of igneous origin, the terraces having been done by the action of water, which once flooded this region. In many places bright red lava may be seen outcropping, which falls to pieces readily, and is generally known as scoria. Some of the hills have been so corroded that the deposits of silt resemble a mass of huge icicles. Many relics of prehistoric inhabitants may be found.

About six miles from the pioneer town of Virginia City, in Madison county, are wonderful scenes of extinct volcanoes, the craters of which are filled with water of unknown depth. There are thirteen of these mountain lakes in a chain, and the waters contain the only axolotl or tailed amphibians known in America.

Road Has Many Bridges

Great Falls claims the highest chimney stack in the world, constructed by the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper & Silver Mining Company for carrying away the fumes of the smelting works. It is 506 feet high above its foundations, is 140 feet higher than any other in America and 40 feet higher than any in any foreign country. Its octagonal base is 78 feet 6 inches in width outside; its inside diameter at the base is 66 feet 6 inches; while at the top the outside diameter is 53 feet 9 inches, its inside diameter 50 feet.

The Great Northern railway gives transportation facilities to a large part of Montana. The state is also well served by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The latter possesses a notable feature. In the valley of the Musselshell river, which separates Fergus and Yellowstone counties, a distance of 115 miles, the passenger will go from one county to the other 59 times, thus crossing the county line separating the two counties 117 times. For each crossing of the line there is a bridge, hence 117 bridges have been constructed in the distance of 115 miles, or an average of more than one bridge per mile.

NORTHWEST TRAIN ON EXHIBIT TOUR OPEN TO CHILDREN

ST. PAUL, Minn.—More than 1,000,000 school children will be given a graphic geography lesson with Governors of northwestern states as their instructors when the special train carrying the exhibits from these states and the chief executives makes its eastern swing in November and December.

It is the plan for managers of this train to ask the superintendents of schools in the various cities interested to dismiss the children that they may visit the exhibit cars when the train is in a city.

With their teachers these children will be personally conducted through the exhibit cars, one or more of the Governors acting as guides.

On the return of the special train of Governors to St. Paul Dec. 19 there will be a conference of the executives and congressional representatives to talk over plans of what can be done to best develop the Northwest.

BOY SCOUTS ARE TO HAVE BOATS

KEY WEST, Fla.—R. W. Harrison, an expert in boys' work, has organized a troop of Boy Scouts of America in Key West. He has interested the business and professional men of the city in the work and is thoroughly supported in his campaign.

Mr. Harrison is planning to get permission from the federal government to use the old Martello tower, located near this town for a meeting place. It is planned to provide the boys with boats.

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VIRGINIA FURNACES TO RESUME
CLIFTON FORGE, Va.—The Longdale mines and furnaces, about 10 miles from here, will resume operations on Dec. 1, after being out of blast since the early summer.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO AID
MANITOWOC, Wis.—Manitowoc will get no aid from the government for its harbor. Further, no harbor or refuge will be established here unless the city undertakes the project itself.

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A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location, overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Bowling alleys, shower baths, large gymnasium, athletic field, tennis courts, Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the line of moral development. For information and booklet, address **LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A.**, Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

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Those who would speak or read need to have their faults corrected. Write
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A unique school for the education of girls by national, effective means. Congregational groups and small classes, in Academic Studies, Languages, Art, Music, Domestic Science, Arts and Crafts, Library and Secretarial Work. Outdoor life. Pure air, pure water, perfect sanitation. For illustrated book, address **Box 176, Forest Glen, Md.**

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A course of forty lessons in the Master form, structure, and writing of the Short Story, taught by J. Berg Knapp, Editor, *Knapp's Magazine*. Over one hundred Home Study Courses under professors in literature, science, art, and other fields. 50-page catalog free. Write to-day.
The Home Correspondence School, Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. von Mach's School for Girls
OPENS WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.
College preparatory with certificate privileges. Also a strong general course with diploma. A special department for little girls. Exceptional advantages in the languages, domestic science and art. Boarding pupils may be accommodated at the home of a teacher near the school. School building open daily from 3 to 5, after Sept. 18. Circulars sent on request. Address, 488 Beacon Street, Boston.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Thorough and well balanced Education. Modern Methods. Head Mistress, MISS NEAL.

For Western Girls—Eastern Educational Advantages in their own bright climate. For Eastern Girls—Equal Educational Advantages in a better climate.
THE WOLCOTT SCHOOL, Denver, Col.
Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar and Wellesley.

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Night and Day School, Auto, Electrical, Aviation Schools, Classes now forming. Largest electrical school in the world. Call or write for catalogue. 161 SUMMER ST. SHOPS 15 HARBORCOT ST.

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should interest the management of high class schools as a publicity medium.

WOMEN TO INSTRUCT FARMERS' DAUGHTERS AND WIVES IS PLAN

MILLBURY, Mass.—Employment by the state of women agricultural experts to go among the farmers' wives and daughters instructing them in up-to-date dairy methods is a plan to be carried out soon, says Prof. William D. Hurd, director of the extension work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Addressing 200 members of the Worcester Central Pomona grange yesterday he said in part:

"In the near future we hope to start something new, and that is to have some women go out among the people and educate the farmers' wives and daughters. We have spent considerable time to educate the farmers and farmers' boys, but now we must work among the women."

"Within a short time we also expect to establish an agricultural survey which will include survey of land, orchards and other things, to prove that some statements regarding the farms are not true. We are also organizing dairy associations where they pay a tester to test their milk and pick out the unprofitable cows. Their experience will enable them to do this and how to fix the stables so as to get purer milk under cleaner methods."

"During the recent years we have been establishing in the different towns, what is known as traveling libraries."

"We have a problem confronting us in our Connecticut valleys, where the foreign element is beginning to get a stronghold on the farms where the old-time American used to be. They raise mostly onions and are for the most part Polish-speaking people."

"We have established a Polish day, and are endeavoring to impress upon them the desirability of becoming good American citizens. With interpreters and a prominent Polish speaker, we have worked among them in this way."

BAPTIST PASTORS ELECT OFFICERS AT CONFERENCE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Baptist ministers of Massachusetts today continued their eighty-second annual conference which began here on Tuesday. The meeting will not close until tomorrow night. The gathering assembles in the First Baptist church.

At the first session of the conference held Tuesday the Rev. Joseph E. Perry, treasurer of the conference, reported that the total amount of money in his hands for the year ending Oct. 1, 1911, was \$19,997.04, and the disbursements \$17,827.48.

The election of officers resulted as follows: The Rev. Charles E. Sawtelle of Needham, president; the Rev. Henry E. Hodge of Winchester, secretary; the Rev. Joseph E. Perry of Boston, treasurer; board of directors, by associations, the Rev. George F. Newhall, Barnstable; the Rev. H. C. Leach, Berkshire; the Rev. N. S. Burbank, Boston, east; the Rev. N. M. Simmonds, Boston, north; the Rev. A. V. Dimock, Boston, south; the Rev. F. W. Padelford, Boston, west; the Rev. Chester H. Howe, Framingham; the Rev. R. E. Hunt, Franklin; the Rev. R. L. Webb, Merrimack River; the Rev. C. S. Nightingale, Millers River; the Rev. R. T. Ringold, Old Colony; the Rev. C. S. Pond, Salem; the Rev. J. V. Garton, Taunton; the Rev. W. C. McAllester, Wachusett; the Rev. Herbert E. Thayer, Westfield; the Rev. George L. Hibbard, Worcester.

The address of the day was by the Rev. O. P. Gifford of Brookline.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh have added new steel cars to the equipment of the Adams Express Company's special between Boston, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. William Hall, chief electrician of the Boston & Maine road, is installing electrical machinery in the new coal hoists at Lawrence.

The Boston and Kineo, Me., parlor car service over the Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads will be discontinued for the season Oct. 28.

The Boston & Maine railroad private car 606 occupied by John F. Webster, treasurer of the Concord & Montreal railway and Henry H. Dudley, director of the Nashua, Acton & Boston railway was attached to the White Mountain express from North station early this morning en route to Beechers Falls, Me.

TORPEDO DESTROYERS SOUGHT
NORFOLK, Va.—To search for the torpedo boat destroyers Graven, Barney, McDonough and Wilkes, which left Charleston, S. C., several days ago bound for Norfolk, naval authorities Tuesday despatched the destroyer Reed and the tug Potomac.

CALL TO THE REV. C. R. BAILEY
MANCHESTER, N. H.—A call has been received by the Rev. C. R. Bailey, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church of West Manchester, to become rector of St. John's Episcopal church of Taunton, Mass. Mr. Bailey came here 13 years ago from Penacook.

KENNEL CLUB'S ENTRY IS RECORD
LONDON—A record entry of 2898 was recorded at the Kennel Club's annual show here which opened Tuesday. Among the exhibitors are the Duchess of Teck, the Duchess of Newcastle, J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Reginald Mayhew of New York and George Raper.

INSTITUTE BEGINS CONSIDERATION OF MISSION EDUCATION

An institute on missionary education to be conducted by the continuation committee of the World in Boston will open at 5 p. m. today in the First Baptist church, Commonwealth avenue and Clarendon street, and will close Oct. 31.

Among those who will address the institute are: S. B. Capen, L.L.D., vice-chairman of the laymen's movement; J. Campbell White, general secretary of the laymen's missionary movement in the United States and Canada; W. T. Stockhouse, national secretary of the Baptist missionary movement; Mornay Williams, a New York lawyer; Col. E. W. Halford of New York, vice-chairman of the laymen's missionary movement, formerly secretary of former President Harrison and later paymaster-general in the Philippines; W. E. Doughty, educational secretary of the laymen's missionary movement; R. E. Diefendorfer, secretary of the missionary education movement, and Miss Margaret Slattery, a former state normal school teacher and speaker before religious assemblies throughout the country.

RAPID PROGRESS BEING MADE ON NEW ALCO-STATION

George H. Hudson, the new manager of the Boston branch of the well-known Alco automobile is receiving congratulations from his many friends over the rapid progress that is being made in the fitting up of a complete service station for his cars in the old exposition building at Cambridge, as well as over the appearance of his new show rooms in Copley square.

Mr. Hudson expects soon to have on exhibition some of the Alco cars of the latest 1912 models. Pleasure and commercial vehicles will be shown and the service depot is being fitted up with a view to taking care of both lines to the satisfaction of the owners.

The Alco car is well known in New England as well as in other parts of the country and inquiries which have been coming in to Mr. Hudson indicate that there is going to be a good demand for this make of automobile during the next year.

PLANNING TO SET OUT MANY TREES

LOS ANGELES—The largest quantity of trees ever set out by the government in this forest district will be planted by the federal forest service here.

More than 60,000 eucalyptus trees will be placed along the foothills back of San Bernardino and San Fernando, and preparations are under way for the planting of 40,000 conifer pines in the Santa Ana river water shed near Seven Oaks. This is a new nursery set aside for that purpose by the government this year and is to be known as the Converse Flats forest.

The government has deemed it expedient to abandon pine tree cultivation in the lowlands, as it has been demonstrated that this class of timber thrives only in the higher altitudes.

The nursery plants this year will require more than 200 acres of ground.

FORM SOCIETY OF THE CHAGRES

PANAMA, Canal Zone—The first general meeting of the Society of the Chagres, held at the Strangers Club at Colon recently was attended by more than 100 members.

The following named officers were elected to serve until the annual meeting in January: President, Col. W. C. Gorgas; vice-president, Dr. Lloyd Noland; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Melville; executive committee, Capt. R. E. Wood, John Burke, John J. Meschan and John K. Baxter. An order will be placed at once for pins for the 207 charter members.

MALDEN OFFICIALS PRAISE CITIZENS

In a resolution adopted by Malden common council and board of aldermen and approved by Mayor George H. Fall, praise is given those citizens and property owners of Malden who have beautified the surroundings of their homes and buildings. At the same time the resolution recommends that other citizens do the same.

The resolution urges that "the citizens and property owners be encouraged to improve the surroundings of their property as far as expedient, thereby giving strangers coming to or passing through our city a more favorable opinion of its advantages and privileges."

NAME SCHOOL GROVER CLEVELAND
WASHINGTON—The commissioners of the District of Columbia have named a new public school for Grover Cleveland. Every other President except Mr. Roosevelt had been honored in a similar manner. The building of the Grover Cleveland school cost \$92,500 and is at Eighth and T streets.

FRIEDRICH'S PLANT DESTROYED
WILSONSCKET, R. I.—Fire late Tuesday destroyed the plant of the Friedrichs Dyeing Company, causing a loss of \$50,000. Sparks ignited several tenement houses nearby, but only slight damage was done. The fire started in the dye house.

ALCO

Motor Cars

Motor Trucks

Taxicabs

An Alco Branch for Boston

It is just as true of automobiles as anything else—he who builds a better automobile soon finds a beaten path to his door.

One hundred per cent. greater than a year ago marks the demand for the Alco Motor Car.

Five hundred per cent. greater than a year ago marks the demand for the Alco Motor Truck.

Motoring Boston and Business Boston are writing their appreciation of the Alco in terms of orders.

This constantly growing business now requires a direct connection in Boston.

Therefore an Alco Branch House has been established.

Up to this time the Alco has been distributed here by the Park Square Auto Station.

From now on purchasers of the Alco product—whether a motor car, a motor truck, or a taxicab—will deal directly with the manufacturer—the American Locomotive Company.

There are two distinct advantages which the purchaser gains through this arrangement.

He buys from the manufacturer, who naturally is more responsible than the middleman.

He receives *personal service*.

There is nothing safer in the world to buy than responsibility or reputation. It is a business axiom.

The responsibility of the American Locomotive Company requires no analysis. Capital

\$50,000,000, and dating back to 1835 as movers of the world's goods. Builders of over 50,000 locomotives. A reputation indelible.

Business men will doubtless find it a *business pleasure* to deal with *business men* in the automobile business. They can find this opportunity at the Alco Branch.

The new Alco Salesrooms are at 567 Boylston Street. The Alco Service Building is the former Shoe and Leather Exhibition Building, Charles River Basin, Cambridge. And the Alco Factory—only an hour's journey away—is at Providence.

The equipment for Alco Service is complete. A full supply of spare parts, shops for repairs and painting and a sincere desire to take care of Alco patrons go to make up this equipment.

The man in charge is Mr. George H. Hudson, formerly President of the Hudson Colby Company. He is a Boston man, and well known in the automobile trade.

You are invited to come in and look over the Alco line—the Motor Car, which twice won the race for the Vanderbilt cup; the Motor Truck, which holds the world's non-stop record of 168 hours; the Taxicab around which has been built the greatest number of successes in the taxicab business.

If you will write or phone a car will call for you.

6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Touring Car—7 pass.	\$5000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Touring Car—7 pass.	\$4500	Six and One-half Ton Motor Truck Chassis	\$3500
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Petit Tonneau—5 pass.	\$6000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Petit Tonneau—5 pass.	\$4500	Five Ton Motor Truck Chassis	4750
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Roadster	\$6000	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Roadster	\$4500	Three and One-half Ton Motor Truck Chassis	3650
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Landulet	\$6750	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Landulet	\$5500	Two Ton Motor Truck Chassis	2950
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Limousine	\$6750	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Limousine	\$5500	Taxicab	3200
6-cylinder, 60 H. P. Berline Limousine	\$7250	4-cylinder, 40 H. P. Berline Limousine	\$6000	Special prices on quantity orders.	

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 567 Boylston Street, BOSTON

Builders of the Alco 6-cylinder and 4-cylinder Motor Cars, Alco Motor Trucks and Alco Taxicabs

Movers of the World's Goods since 1835



Capital, \$50,000,000

PLANT TO IRRIGATE 130 ACRES OF CITRUS TREES IN CALIFORNIA

ESCONDIDO, Cal.—At the Eureka ranch in the east end of the Escondido valley Albert Bevin supervises the distribution of the flow of water for irrigating 130 acres of citrus orchard.

This is made possible by the recent completion of the finest irrigation plant in this section of the country, and which is the more noteworthy from the fact that it is the first time in the history of the Escondido valley that electricity has been used for the development of water.

It is also a notable fact that the electric current is generated by the use of water from the ditch of the Mutual Water Company and is made to operate a series of pumps in wells, some of which are on lands outside the irrigation district.

The Eureka ranch, where this modern irrigation plant has just been installed, consists of 491 acres, of which about 250 are susceptible to cultivation. It lies between the high range of mountains and extends across a section of the east end

of the valley where the deep soil has been made rich by the washings of ages from the mountain sides.

The ranch is the property of A. W. Wohlford, Albert Bevin, C. R. Crane and F. E. Boudinot, who came into the ownership about four years ago. For years it was owned and operated by Henry Timken of San Diego. With Mr. Bevin as manager and Mr. Wohlford, also a successful orchardist, giving its improvement oversight, the property is now accounted one of the finest citrus fruit propositions in the country.

Previous to this year 110 acres were covered with thrifty lemon trees. This year 20 acres have been set out in the rich bottom land on the west side of the Valley Center road, beyond the lines of the irrigation district, and in which section 15 or 20 more acres will be set to lemons the coming season, the trees, as in this year's planting, being raised in the nursery of the ranch.

The water flows by gravity to all sections of the ranch, which is equipped with an elaborate system of underground cement-carrying mains. A main line extends from the power station along the foot-hills of the east side of the ranch, and thence westerly to the residence of the manager of the property. Another main line extends north from the station along the east line of the Wohlford orchard, from which it is distributed through the 22 acres of trees.

The rules of the Mutual Water Company provide that patrons must have five shares of water for every inch of water used. The Eureka ranch owners have ample water stock for the irrigation of all their lands.

CALIFORNIA MINERAL REPORT SHOWS GAIN OF MILLIONS IN YEAR

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Bulletins to be issued by the state mining bureau give the mineral productions in detail for each county in the state in 1910. Also a summary of production by the state at large for 24 years, 1887-1910.

The output of every mineral produced in California will be given by years and also summarized in totals for each material during the 24 years.

The third bulletin of the series will include a review of the production, in detail, for each of the counties during a period of 10 years; the complete returns for each county in 1910; the returns so grouped that the reader will readily see where each article is produced by referring to headings; also corporation, conservation, forestry and mining laws. With these will go county maps and statistics regarding population, property, area, etc.

Pending the appearance of these bulletins, State Mineralogist Aubrey presents the total figures for each product of 1910, with the exception of the precious metals, for which the returns have not been completed.

The grand total mineral production of

the state, with this exception, was \$67,879,789 in 1910, as compared with the total, with precious metals excepted, of \$61,632,847 in 1909, a certain gain of \$6,246,942.

It is expected that the total returns, including the precious metals, for 1910, will approximate \$90,000,000 in round figures, as previously estimated.

The greater part of the gain was due to the following advances in values: Cement, from \$4,969,457 to \$7,483,715; petroleum, from \$32,398,187 to \$37,689,542; and natural gas from \$616,932 to \$1,646,343.

IDA LEWIS PASSES AWAY

NEWPORT, R. I.—Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson, keeper of the Lime Rock light and known as "the Grace Darling of America," passed away Tuesday evening at the lighthouse. She had been at the Lime Rock light for 60 years and since 1867 the keeper by special act of Congress. She earned her title by her many rescues, 18 being placed to her credit. In 1907 she was given a Carnegie pension.

INSPECTING THE DAVIS LETTERS

JACKSON, Miss.—Dr. Dambler Rgwland, director of archives and history of the state of Mississippi is in Washington, D. C., inspecting a number of letters and papers written by President Jefferson Davis.

LOS ANGELES MAN TO RETIRE FROM UTILITIES BOARD

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—As soon as the model franchise ordinance on which he is working is completed, Lewis R. Works, president of the board of public utilities, will resign his position.

In giving his reasons for his contemplated action Mr. Works said that he could not afford to continue in the office.

"I have been giving three-fourths of my time to the city's interests since I was appointed to the board of public utilities," said Mr. Works. "Of course the position carries no remuneration of any kind and I am getting behind in my office rent. I have not taken an attorney's retainer fee since I was appointed to the board, because I did not know if I could attend to the business of my clients."

There has been some talk of paying the president of the board of public utilities a salary. The mayor has agreed that the position should carry remuneration and members of the council have agreed to it, but they appear to be reluctant to make any move in that direction until after election.

AWARD SHRINERS' TEMPLE JOB

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—The contract for building the Shriners' temple was awarded recently. The temple is to be finished by May 1, 1912.

RESULTS

Form the Only Measure Which Satisfies the Advertiser

An initial advertising contract may be secured by an unscrupulous solicitor through hopes cleverly built up by fabulous statements of circulation, but repeat orders are given only after a cold, unsympathetic examination of results. This letter from one of New England's best-known manufacturers is therefore gladly made public—with permission—as it sets forth in unequivocal terms the value of the Monitor to those seeking trade in Boston and vicinity

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY.

36 INDIA STREET.

Boston Oct. 23. 1911.

Christian Science Monitor,

107 Falmouth St.,

Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:

We have decided to renew our contract with you for 156 insertions, as we find that our advertising in the "Monitor" for the past year has brought us excellent results.

It is often difficult to trace results to one particular medium, but in this case we are able to do so for the following reasons:

We have seen a decided increase during the past twelve months over and above our normal percentage of increase in the territory within fifty miles of Boston where we have added nothing new to our regular advertising list except the "Monitor". Corroborating this evidence, several of our good friends in the grocery trade have told us that their customers have ordered Burnett's Vanilla on the strength of the advertisements seen in your paper.

Wishing you continued success, we are

Yours very truly,

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,

Joseph H. Burnett Adv. Mgr.



BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1911

French Y. W. C. A. Work in Boston Gives Home to Strangers

Girls Coming From Europe Find Atmosphere Such as They Left A Practical Aid and Comfort in Many Ways

FROM PASTOR'S IDEA

It was 6 o'clock. For 20 minutes the old fashioned pull-bell had resounded intermittently through the French Y. W. C. A. home on Appleton street, and continued it for some time after. Every time it rang some one in the pretty parlor would run and answer it. There would be a murmur of greetings at the door, some one would run upstairs to the floor above, or another would be added to the little circle chatting in the parlor. There were several visitors that evening for it was church night, the French pastor conducting services in one of the downtown churches, and the young French women in turn were coming from different parts of the city to have dinner together and then go to church. They were dressed for the occasion in their best street clothes, good suits and hats and pretty lingerie waists.

Their faces were bright and eager, and gay was the chatter in rippling French when all gathered around the long table in the pleasant dining room downstairs as soon as the big bell gave its welcome signal to all within the house. There were so many that night that some had to be taken to the kitchen and ate out there. Six nationalities gathered in the dining room, French, Swiss, German, Polish, Belgian and American, but the conversation was in French. Several of those who sat at the table were new to the country. One had come the day before and spoke no English. Another the day before that, but having been in America before had picked up a few words of the foreign tongue and took delighted surprise in the use of it.

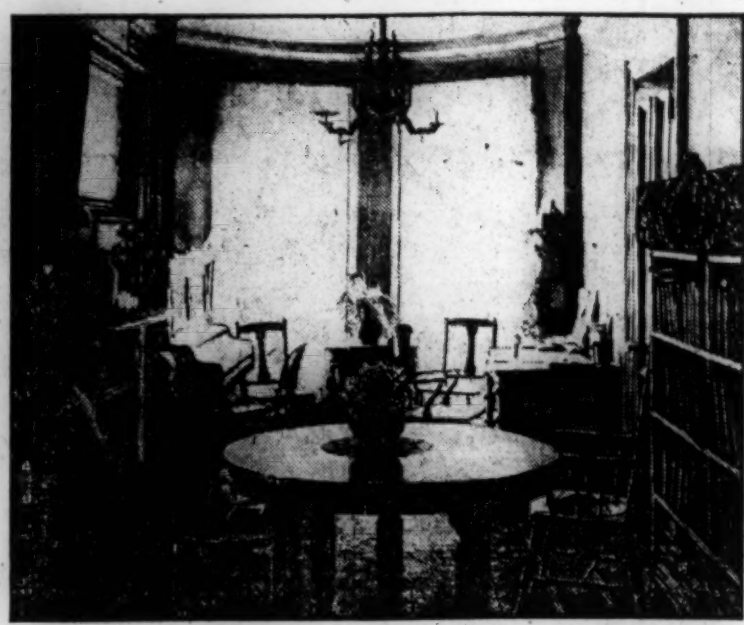
The one long table was attractive

with white linen, shining dishes daintily decorated and well placed, the glass bowls of lettuce salad supplying the ornamental touch of green. It was a savory dinner that was set before them, half American, half French, deliciously cooked and seasoned, and each one taking part in the serving. The newcomers lost some of their shyness, found their voices, and began to feel somewhat at home. The meal lingered as pleasant meals do, until Madame Parrot gave the signal, when they rose from their seats, gathered together the dishes they had been using, carried them out into the kitchen and had a merry time wiping and putting away while the cook did the washing.

The French Young Women's Christian Association is not a rich institution. It aims to give the girls a good home, a pleasant place to come to in this strange land so far away from home and kin, where they will always be as welcome, and as sure of loving sympathy whatever may have happened to them as their own home should be. It would have some one to serve the table and tend to things afterward if it could, but this is one of the least things, and the girls rather enjoy the frolic in the kitchen. It is a homey room with a singing teakettle and comfortable chairs as well as the furniture necessary to feeding and caring for a large family.

When every dish was put away and the last tea towel hung on the rack to dry they all gathered in the parlor again, festive with vases of chrysanthemums on table and piano, one with her crochet lace, another with her book, but most of them to talk until it should be time to start for church. They all went together and when the service was over lingered to talk with old friends and make new ones, then departed to their homes and boarding places, wherever these might be, the newcomers and a few others who were staying there temporarily returning to the home on Appleton street.

At present the house is full to overflowing. This is because quite a number have come over at this particular time of the year as the best in which



Reception room and office of Boston French Young Women's Christian Association, 28 Appleton Street

to secure positions as governesses or seamstresses, and because others are changing from one to another and are spending the interim at the home. No one is expected to remain permanently. The house is not large enough for that, and so far there has not seemed to be need. It means rather to be a temporary home where French women can come and stay as long as they need, as when they first come to this country or the city, between positions, in vacations, etc., a place to which they can always turn and which shall be a kind of headquarters and meeting place for them, a center of social activity and interest, a club of kind women devoted to mutual happiness and help.

Many stories might be told of what the association has accomplished, of the special ways in which it has proved its helpfulness in the 10 years of its history. All of them are happy stories, so much has been done toward making things better for the women who have come to it, but in themselves the stories have often a minor, sometimes even a tragic strain. These are the kind of which the association does not talk but they emphasize the need, redouble the effort and point the way.

The officers of the organization are: President, Mrs. D. R. Craig; vice president, Mrs. Paul D. Elssner; secretary, Mrs. W. H. Carter; treasurer, Mrs. L. Orleans; trustees, Arthur A. Johnson, chairman; Mrs. D. R. Craig, Mrs. Arabella Howe, Mrs. Charles G. Cumston, Mrs. L. Orleans.

In a short time, when all the French women may be counted upon as having returned to the city for the winter a home warming will be held in the new house. There will be music and flowers

and a general jollity. After that things will settle down to the winter's work, open house every day and all day, with whatever that may bring of special duty, social evenings once a month and a home for all.

Attracted by the glowing stories that come to them from America a number of young women leave their homes in France each year to seek their fortunes in this new land. Happy with expectation when they leave the boat which brings them over it is often a different story after they have been here a while. They had not counted on the strange people with their strange ways and strange tongue, the dollars are not picked up as easily as they had thought and home is more alluring than it ever was before.

Many such instances of homesickness and hardship coming to the attention of the pastor of the French church in Boston many years ago, he decided something must be done for these young women. A home appealed to him as their first need, a home where they could always come and where they would be always welcome. The idea crystallized as the French Young Women's Christian Association. It first opened its doors 10 years ago on Clarendon street. So far as the young women were concerned it was a success from the start. Larger quarters were soon needed and it was moved to West Newton street. A short time ago it purchased a house at 28 Appleton street, has renovated it, papered and painted it throughout and now is dispensing hospitality in its new quarters.

The house is attractively furnished. In its reception room or parlor are easy chairs, books and a piano. Growing plants make it cozy and pictures on the walls remind the girls of the homeland. Upstairs are sunny sleeping rooms with clean little beds and a bath, and from down below there sometimes come delicious odors of good things to eat, such as made them hasten their steps homeward in those days when America was scarcely even a dream.

The aim of those who conduct the

home is to make it all that a home should stand for. To it the girl can come direct from the steamer and there she can stay until she gets her bearings and finds a place. To it she can come at any time whether she has a penny or not, and whatever her need may be, sure that an effort will be made to supply it. If she cannot find work she may stay there until she does, and she will be helped to get something she can do. If she is having difficulty of any kind to meet she can bring it here to those more familiar with the world, and its ways, and the laws of the land, and they will try to help her find a way out. If it is a loneliness or homesickness, here, too is comfort. The matron says that discouragement is the greatest thing against which she has to contend with her girls, that it keeps her busy trying to keep them cheerful and content.

Through the international Y. W. C. A. the home is well known in France and French women coming over usually send word through the nearest home association as to when they expect to arrive. Then the matron, Madame Parrot, one of their own countrywomen, meets them at the boat or train and conducts them to the home. Immediately that takes away the strangeness. The house is clean, comfortable and attractive, the food is savory and good, of the kind they were used to in their own land, and immediately they are put in touch with other French people in the city, giving them a sense of kin.

Usually those who come over in this way hope to get positions as governess, cook, or lady's maid and they are helped to find them through applications that come in, advertisements and in other ways. The need of such a home as this was made clear just the other day when a young French woman was brought there by a friend. She had come to Boston from New York, but knew not where to go. She tried two different lodging houses where she paid 50 cents a day for her room and depended upon

the eating houses for her food. Knowing no English she did not know what to ask for and paid at the rate of \$1 a day for the little she ate. For a girl earning but \$5 a week this was pretty hard, and in the strangeness and confusion of it all she had lost her trunk. She finally got to the French Y. W. C. A., which even with its pots of paint and step-ladders and the general disorder attendant upon moving time seemed a haven of home and rest.

Even after they leave the house to take positions the effort is to make the girls feel that it is their home. They come back on their afternoons and evenings out to visit and talk things over. A sewing machine is always at their disposal, so they often bring their sewing. The Christian Endeavor Society of the French church meets at the home on Sunday evenings and the girls who are free on that day frequently drop in for dinner or supper and have pleasant social intercourse with others of their own country and attend the evening service. Sometimes they have a Thursday evening sewing circle when the girls meet to sew or work for the two French fairs held in the winter and in the spring, one for the benefit of the French church and the other to aid the home. Occasionally through the winter the home has a "soiree familiere" or soiree to which the young men of the French Y. M. C. A. are invited and where the girls and young men get up the entertainment themselves. Many of them are quite talented in recitation and the performances are very creditable.

Through work of this kind, through a kindly interest in them and an ever readiness to listen to what they may have to tell of their joy, hopes, problems and discouragements, and by lending them a helping hand whatever the difficulty may be, however heavy the tax, the girls are kept for the most part free from serious difficulty, but if ever such a thing does arise, the home stands still a friend to see them through and be to them in all ways for which true friendship stands.

FIRE PROTECTION DEVICES ARE TALKED BY F. H. WENTWORTH

Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, spoke on the large fire waste in the United States at the October dinner of the New England Dry Goods Association at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening.

The average annual loss by fire in this country, he said, was \$250,000,000, and he called attention to the contrast between the per capita loss by fire here, which is \$3, and that of Europe, which is only 33 cents. "In the past," he said, "it has always seemed easier for us to go on the policy of building, burning and rebuilding than to adopt the example of Europe, that of building for permanency."

Mr. Wentworth said the general introduction of the firewall and the bricking up of stairways and elevator shafts was due to the efforts of the association.

He continued: "As long as the enormous fire tax here is merged in the cost of what we eat, what we drink and what we wear, the people do not by any means realize its existence, and it becomes practically indirect taxation. It is a well-known fact that there is no race on earth so careless with matches as the American people."

The most obvious ways of lessening the fire hazard in large cities proposed

by Mr. Wentworth were the abolition of the shingled roof and the unprotected window opening, and the installation of high-pressure water service in all high buildings. "If the downtown office buildings of our large cities," he said, "were equipped with metal window frames and wired glass, they would become effective fire stops."

Chester W. Sherwood of Louisville, Ky., advocated hearty cooperation with employees, more attention to displaying merchandise and more careful attention to advertising.

With a view to more effective work Vice-President P. A. O'Connell proposed a special executive committee of 15 in addition to the directors, and this was adopted.

President Charles C. Ferris presided and the attendance numbered about 140.

PRINTERS FORM AN ORGANIZATION

At the final session of the New England printers con congress in the American house Tuesday evening a permanent organization was formed and a conference committee of nine elected, including Albert W. Finlay of Boston, chairman; Frank T. Hull and Grover Daniels of Boston, Newton C. Brainard of Hartford, Benjamin P. Moulton of Providence, F. S. Blanchard of Worcester, W. S. Tuttle of Rutland, Vt., Charles G. Jenness of Dover, N. H., and Frederick L. Tower of Portland, Me.

One of the features of the evening was a stereopticon address by Henry P. Porter of Boston on "The Printer and the Dollar." He mingled cartoons bearing upon the trade with statistics and reports of trade conditions in previous years.

WEEK INAUGURATION HOLIDAY ADVOCATED NOW AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—Believing that 500,000 visitors may be attracted to this city by a week's holiday at the time of the presidential inauguration the Brightwood Citizens Association has adopted resolutions calling for an immediate change, and asking the aid of other civic bodies in advancing the movement.

The Federation of Citizens Associations, the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and President Taft will be implored to aid in the project whereby Washington, besides its presidential inauguration and Mardi Gras that will attract the nation.

It is pointed out that under present conditions the inaugural day ceremonies, which mean much to native Washingtonians, may prove to be a failure. Inclement weather has been the rule rather than the exception and as Congress has consistently refused to change the date of the ceremony, the only remedy, it is said, is to lengthen the time during which it will be held.

Parades, patriotic processions comprising allegorical and historical floats, addresses and fireworks are among the features which the organization wishes to introduce.

It is said that a committee appointed

from the Citizens Federation will call upon the House and Senate district committees and provide for the introduction of a resolution changing the length of time to either four days or a week.

Louis P. Shoemaker, president at a recent meeting of the Brightwood Association. A resolution which was introduced by C. C. Lancaster, is as follows:

"The inauguration of the President of the United States in the city of Washington is a national event in which the people of the whole country are personally and politically interested, as well as the people of the national capital. The preparation of plans carefully arranged should be commenced in time to make that popular occasion specially attractive and interesting to every one who may desire to visit their nation's capital."

The inauguration of the President has only lasted for one day, and the time is too short to induce patriotic people to visit Washington from a distance. If the time were extended for a week, and attractive entertainments were guaranteed in ample time by the people of Washington, at least 500,000 citizens would cheerfully come to their nation's capital it is said.

A program could be prepared for each day on the following lines, say the resolutions:

First day—The formal inauguration of the President, escorted from the White House to the Capitol and return by the inauguration committee and a limited number of picked troops. At night a grand ball to the President, and musical concerts.

Second day—A parade of West Point cadets, the military and political clubs, reviewed by the President and Vice-Pres-

'DOMESTIC AFFAIRS' IS EXTENT OF IRISH BILL FOR HOME RULE

LONDON—A forecast of the new Home Rule bill for Ireland says the bill provides that the Irish Parliament in Dublin shall have control over Ireland's "purely domestic affairs," and that it shall not restrict or impair the authority of the imperial Parliament in Westminster.

The Irish Parliament must not interfere with the King's business. It will not be permitted to make terms of peace or declare war or make treaties with foreign powers.

The King, through his proxy, the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, shall have the power to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Irish Parliament and to veto any bill. That is to say, the King, through

ident. At night a grand ball to the Vice-President and musical concerts.

Third day—A parade of naval cadets, marine corps, and fraternal organizations to be reviewed by the President. At night a grand ball and operas.

Fourth day—A parade of historical and allegorical organizations, to be held in the afternoon and reviewed by the President and distinguished guests.

A similar program may be continued for two more days, and the people of Washington should proclaim a general holiday to enable all the people to devote their time to entertaining the city's guests is the final argument.

his deputy, shall have the same powers over the Irish Parliament as he already has over the imperial Parliament. He will act through his ministers.

There will be a first and second chamber, as in Westminster, and the members of the second chamber will be Irish peers. The Nationalists are insisting that the Irish peers shall have few powers.

The big question before the cabinet committee on the bill is, "What are 'purely domestic affairs'?" It is understood that in the tentative draft the Irish Parliament is given full control of customs and excise, which constitute seven-tenths of Irish taxes. If this clause is incorporated in the bill when it is passed into law it will be a big victory for the home rulers, it is considered.

It has been provisionally arranged to give Ireland \$50,000,000 with which to begin home rule.

Payments by Ireland to the British treasury for imperial purposes are not to begin until Ireland has "recovered itself."

The royal Irish constabulary and the Dublin metropolitan police force are to be gradually reduced and finally abolished, and municipal police bodies will be established instead. Existing officials at the time of the change will either be retained or pensioned.

HORACE GREELEY HEIRS IN COURT

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—In the supreme court here Mrs. Nicola Greeley-Smith Ford, a writer, and her sister, Miss Ida Greeley-Smith, grand daughters of Horace Greeley, appeared Tuesday to charge that their mother's half of the estate was sold illegally for \$10,000 in 1883 to Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendenin, their aunt, who with her husband is a defendant to the action.

DALLAS (TEX.) WATER RESERVE MORE THAN 1,500,000,000 GALLONS

DALLAS, Tex.—The total amount of water now in the storage reservoirs of Dallas will exceed 1,500,000,000 gallons, it is estimated. The supply now on hand will last five months if used at the rate of 10,000,000 a day or 100 gallons a person. It is estimated that between 650,000,000 and 750,000,000 gallons of water are now impounded at White Rock.

At Turtle Creek settling basins the city has 100,000,000 gallons and at Bachman it is estimated that between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 gallons are stored. The reservoir at that place lacks something over 200,000,000 gallons of being filled. At the rate of pumping now carried on by the city's pumps, Bachman's will be filled within two weeks. There is now impounded at Record Crossing an amount of water sufficient to fill Bachman.

Assuming that the water continues to flow down Elm Fork the entire storage reservoirs upon which the city has relied for many years will be filled to the level of the spillways and in addition there will be a reserve of about 750,000,000 at White Rock.

TRADITION OF THE COTSWOLD ARCHITECTURE HAS NEVER BEEN BROKEN



COTSWOLD ARCHITECTURE (Specially drawn for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD. (Special to the Monitor)

GLOSTERSHIRE is a large county as they go in England, and it is one of the most varied in its landscape, part being the level valley of the Severn, part high tableland of limestone, intersected by deep gullies which form hillside of astonishing steepness. This is the Cotswold county, known for its wool and cloth from the time of Edward III., and lately for its distinctive architecture. William Morris discovered the beauty of the land and built himself Kilmescott house near Fairford, where his wife and daughter still live.

The tradition of the Cotswold architecture has never been broken, each successive generation having added what it held to be improvements which have almost imperceptibly changed the general character of the houses; but since

Each Generation Adds What It Holds to Be Improvements, Changing General Character of Houses

the time of Elizabeth, at any rate, the changes have been so slight that the beautiful Elizabethan manor of Owlpen, near Uley, does not strike one as in any sense old fashioned as regards its construction when compared with houses built within the last few years in the same tradition. Like all Cotswold houses, it is built of the local oolite, which, pale gold when newly quarried, soon becomes a warm gray on exposure to the air; and, like almost all Cotswold houses, it has the mullioned windows in diminishing tiers.

Masons Display Skill

The oval window in the apex of the gable, common in the Stroud district, is apparently a Flemish introduction by the weavers imported by Edward III., or possibly by the later Huguenot refugees. These, although very decorative from the outside, serve insufficiently to light the spacious attics, which are also characteristic of Cotswold houses.

The masons of the district are possessed of considerable skill, and their rare lapses into decoration such as ball and finials are always charmingly proportioned and placed. The stone itself



KITCHEN YARD ENTRANCE (Specially drawn for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)

varies considerably in different parts, some being only suitable for indoor work, and other for tiles. Near Tetbury are found large circular sheets of stone which have been worn by sand under water at some period; these are noted for making the stone roof tiles which constitute one of the great charms of the houses. The best building stone, which is almost as hard as granite, is found on the Minchinhampton common and is known all over the country as 'Hampton stone.' The popularity of this stone has latterly led to the cutting up of the common to such an extent that some commoners are beginning to think that the time has come to consider the question of the rights of further quarrying, from the point of view of their

Since the Time of Elizabeth, However, the Changes Made in Style of the Structures Have Been Slight

cattle, to whom grass is more important than stone. There are strangely few churches of any size or architectural interest, but sometimes one may come across a bit of Saxon work, such as a window cut from a solid block of stone, still showing the holes into which the wattles were fixed for the clay and wicker walls.

Houses of Three Kinds

The houses are of three sorts, the manor house or small country mansion, the large farmhouse and the cottage. Perhaps the most interesting are the farmhouses, for they are usually surrounded by barns and out-houses full of quaint corners and solid sense. They are often of considerable size, as the sheep farmer of the past was a wealthy man, and doubly so if he happened to own a small strip of land by a stream where he could set up a wheel and shrink the cloth woven by the cottagers, into that thick matted broadcloth it is impossible to wear out. The farmer's translation from this state into that of mill-owner is of comparatively recent date, and for the most part the large houses of mill-owners are of the early Victorian type, whose blank facades



SERVANTS' QUARTERS (Specially drawn for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)

may be met with all over the country without much variation. The tradition seems to have lapsed at this period in the case of the larger houses, but the few cottages that were built continued the old method of building.

Recently the district has received an impetus from its popularity as a residential quarter, as well as from the new trades that are rapidly springing up along the valleys, and no part of the country has suffered less from the late Victorian jerry-building than has the Cotswold district, chiefly because there was little building needed at that time. Its renaissance, later than that of the north, has come when the dignity of

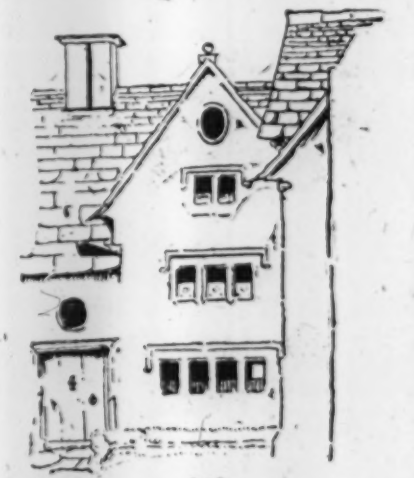
Masons of This Wool and Cloth Producing District Are Possessed of Considerable Skill Seen in Work

architecture is once more considered to some extent and it has the inestimable advantage of 50 years of factory building as a warning.

The houses now being built are for the most part traditional in the best sense, the architects using the best of the old and adapting it to modern requirements in such a way as to make one truly grateful, and it only remains for the mill-owners to realize their responsibility to the district and employ intelligent architects, in order to insure the continued improvement, instead of deterioration of the district as its prosperity increases.

Typical Country Home

At the present moment there is being built at Rodmarton, a gentleman's country house, which is a perfect example of the liveliness of the traditional work in this neighborhood. The scheme includes a walled garden for fruit and vegetables, a pleasure garden with stone fountain and a little summer house, all planned to harmonize with the house. The place is entered through an archway flanked on one side by the chauffeur's cottage and on the other by a garage,



PORTION OF RODMARTON (Specially drawn for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield)

then across an open yard we reach the delightful entrance gate to the kitchen yard, in which the pigeons have their home. Beyond lies the house which is not yet completed, with its separate entrance. One detail which will certainly attract visitors, is a domed summer house built into the thickness of the wall just under the ladies' sitting room, from which the stone-flagged garden paths stretch away to the broad green lawns, and beyond them and across fields upon fields of corn and grazing cattle one sees the low blue Berkshire downs.

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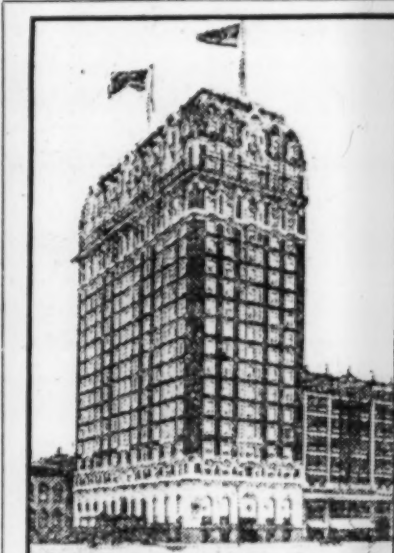
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In a recent report the smoke committee of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce estimated that the direct financial loss to the citizens of that city was at least \$12 per capita and "possibly twice that amount." Mr. Nelson figures that there are 80,000 families of five people each in Cincinnati and that the cost of the smoke waste to each of these families is \$100 a year, or a total of \$8,000,000. As the tax list last year was approximately \$5,000,000, Mr. Nelson thus sees that by eliminating the smoke waste, Cincinnati could not only save the amount of annual taxes, but have \$3,000,000 in addition. "I maintain that the cost to our city is even greater than the \$8,000,000 estimate, and I offer the following in proof of my assertion," continues Mr. Nelson.

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CRANBERRY COTTAGE WEEK-END OUTINGS COST GIRLS 28 CENTS

FOR WOMEN and the HOME

Successful Camp Experiment of South End Industrial School Will Be Continued Into Autumn and Winter

NEAR CHARLES RIVER

Farmhouse in Wellesley Donated by Mrs. Shaw Has Country Air and Pleasures, Yet Is Near City Workers

LAST May the South End Industrial School, at 45 Bartlett street, Roxbury, started a camp experiment which has proved so successful that it is to be continued in modified form through the autumn and winter. Cranberry cottage, the scene of the interesting experiment, is a quaint little farmhouse belonging to Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, whose generosity in giving the industrial school girls the use of the cottage has made the camp possible. Situated in Wellesley near the Charles river, not far from a delightful stretch of woods, the camp is ideally located for rest and recreation, and is at the same time near enough to Boston to be reached with a very small outlay of time and money.

Nearly all of the girls who have enjoyed the pleasures of the camp this season could come only for week-ends, but how much those week-ends have meant to some of them may be gathered from the statement of an especially appreciative camper: "Some summers it has seemed to me as if I couldn't stand it any longer to run the sewing machine day after day, with never any prospect of anything different, but this summer has been so happy because I've had the camp to think about and the camp to go to, and it's made life seem, oh, so different! The days don't drag by any more, they just fly."

Cranberry cottage can accommodate 14 girls, and as a rule almost that number have come every Saturday and Sunday, and one memorable week-end there were 20. Some of these girls had never before spent the night away from home, so that their first visit to Cranberry cottage was like a venture into a strange land teeming with new and wonderful delights. The roomy veranda at the back of the cottage had been converted into a dining hall for the day-time and a sleeping place for the night, thus affording the camper the "thickly" experience (as Mary Cary would say) of eating and sleeping out of doors. Most of the girls, being new to this sort of life, expected their slumbers to be disturbed by prowling wild animals, but when not even a harmless cow ventured to haunt the sacred precincts the novelty of the experience became thoroughly enjoyable.

The "high cost of living" problem has been worked out at Cranberry cottage in a way worthy of emulation. Being in the country, the campers have had no difficulty in securing plenty of milk, butter, fresh eggs and some vegetables; meat, the most expensive item as a rule, has been entirely eliminated from the bill of fare, and such things as sugar, coffee and canned goods have been purchased in bulk at wholesale prices. Fresh bread has been supplied by the decidedly odd scheme of requiring each girl to bring a loaf as toll, just as each guest brings his appointed share of the "refreshments" when he attends an old-time surprise party. By managing in this way the campers have reduced the expense for food to 28 cents for each girl for each week-end. Life takes on a very rosy hue when one's meals, including "strictly fresh eggs" that are "strictly fresh, average only six cents apiece, and when to the inexpensiveness is added the fun of helping in the preparation of the meals, then, indeed, there is little left to wish for. Perhaps the two most popular dishes at Cranberry cottage have been salads served with real home-made mayonnaise, and cottage cheese. Some of the girls had not known before how easily these delicacies could be prepared, and once having made this delightful discovery were so charmed with it that they have made it a point ever since to feast all visitors on these ambrosial dishes.

But camp life at Cranberry cottage has not been all eating and sleeping by any means. The state aqueduct is near at hand, and from this view of the sunrise is indescribably beautiful. Hither at dawn and early evening have come the campers to get glimpses which they will never forget; the memory of the glorious coloring of even one New England sunset is in itself an inspiration.

Like all true campers, the Cranberry cottage girls believe in simplicity of dress, for, of course, the fun is spoiled unless you don genuine camp clothes and braid your hair down your back in old-fashioned school girl style. Camp life in immaculate shirtwaist suits and with your hair dressed high, even if you are sensible enough to omit rats and puffs, isn't camp life at all. And so the Cranberry cottagers have been leading the simple life even in dress; and on Sundays, when, contrary to usual camp custom, many of them have made it a practise to go to church, their pretty but unpretentious muslin gowns and simple hats have marked them as girls of remarkably good taste. Many a farmer has stopped his chores to watch them cross the fields and pass gaily chatting down the country road, and has thought perhaps of bygone Sundays when other damsels as prettily and as simply dressed as these passed down that same road, apparently unaware of the



PARTY RETURNING FROM SOUTH NATICK

admiring swains who followed them to the church door, and there, after much deliberation, finally decided to enter and slip into a back pew.

The finances of the camp have been carefully attended to by one of the happiest members, Miss Molly Smith, who each week has reckoned up expenses and divided the amount equally among the campers. The duties of an accountant and assessor are not always joyous, but the business assumes quite a different aspect when the assessment for a day and a half of happiness is only 28 cents and when you know that your camp is a financial success. If you want to know

just how enjoyable the work of an accountant can be under such conditions, just ask Molly.

After cold weather sets in Cranberry cottage is to be opened once a month, so that even during the winter girls may still have the opportunity to get away from the city for a day's outing. The success of the camp has been due in great measure to Mrs. A. R. Damon, superintendent of the South End industrial school, whose management and wisely directed enthusiasm has put the camp on a thoroughly practical basis, which promises continued success through the coming seasons.

SCHOOLS OF ST. LOUIS COST \$4,401,586, OR \$6.30 TO EACH PERSON

ST. LOUIS—This city spent \$4,401,586 to maintain the public school system in the fiscal year ending June 30 according to reports just issued. In addition to this sum \$238,091 was paid for new school sites. This brought the grand total of expenditure for the fiscal year up to \$4,640,677.

The total receipts of the board for the same period were \$4,332,875, showing a deficit as between expenditures and receipts. This deficit was covered by cash in treasury on July 1, 1910, amounting to \$267,673. The cash in treasury on June 30, 1911, was \$198,962. The figures are those of the general fund as they appear in the report of the secretary and treasurer of the board, which has just come from the press. The board of education has other assets in its permanent and special funds. The largest item in these funds is bonds valued at \$431,422, held by the permanent fund. The school lunchroom fund is one of the special funds. It took in \$54,455, expended \$53,915 and had \$540 on hand at the close of the year.

The biggest single item in expenditures is the salaries of teachers and supervisors. These amounted to \$2,310,649. Other important items were: Repairs to buildings \$143,229, salaries of janitors \$239,039, salaries of officers and employees outside the department of instruction \$127,081.

The expenditures per capita of population were the highest last year they have ever been. If every inhabitant of St. Louis had paid equally to the support of the schools it would have cost him \$6.30. The cost per pupil also increased. The average cost of educating each pupil was \$55.57. Of this amount \$29.62 went for teachers' hire. These figures are based on an estimated population of 698,870 and an average school membership of 79,213. There were in use at the close of the fiscal year 114 schools, conducted in 173 buildings, consisting of 34 main buildings, 14 branch buildings, seven rented buildings for special schools and 58 portable buildings. Six schools completed during the year cost \$1,150,725. They contain 140 rooms and have a capacity for 5892 pupils. Two schools under construction will cost \$382,712 at the contract prices. For the reconstruction of three schools, \$86,785 was expended. Contracts for reconstructions and additions for seven schools were made last year, calling for an outlay of \$144,072.

The total expenditures of the department of instruction, according to Superintendent's Blawie's report, were \$2,323,880. Free books, stationery and the like supplied pupils cost \$88,311. Free car tickets furnished pupils cost \$7094.

The total registration of pupils at both day and night schools was 97,088, of which 50,549 were boys and 47,439 girls. The kindergarten registration was 11,709 and that of the special schools 905.

88,887, of whom 43,747 were boys and 45,140 girls. At the night schools the total was 9101, of whom 6802 were boys and 2299 girls. The high schools had 5594 pupils, of whom 2552 were boys and 3342 girls. The elementary or district schools had 82,136 pupils, of whom 40,829 were boys and 41,307 girls. The kindergarten registration was 11,709 and that of the special schools 905.

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BAR ASSOCIATION INDORSES THE MEN NAMED FOR BENCH

NEW YORK—Tammany and fusion nominees for surrogate and the supreme court bench were approved by the Bar Association Tuesday evening with more than 150 members present.

The association acted on the report of its judiciary committee, presented by William D. Guthrie, chairman. The report said that the judiciary committee had been watching the careers of Supreme Court Justices Pendergast and Cohan and Surrogate Fowler closely since their appointment and found their conduct worthy of hearty commendation.

Likewise the nomination of Justice Scott of the appellate division by both parties met the approval of the association, and new men nominated for the bench, Messrs. Hotchkiss, Ottinger, and Shearn, and Douglas Mathewson for surrogate, were indorsed.

The association, however, opposed amendment No. 2 to the state constitution. This proposed amendment, to be voted on at the next election, changes section 2 of article VI of the constitution so as to omit the final clause which now gives justices of the appellate division power to fix times and places for holding special terms and to assign the justices to hold such terms.

TAMMANY HALL ATTACKS HEARST

NEW YORK—Tammany Hall organization ratified last night its county ticket and disclosed itself as on the defensive with regard to the legislative record made at Albany. Without exception the speakers devoted themselves to attacking W. R. Hearst, and explaining what the Legislature had done.

At the outset of the meeting there were between 1200 and 1500 people present. The women present did not number a score. Congressman Francis Burton Harrison presided at the meeting.

NEW YORK STATE APPOINTMENTS
ALBANY, N. Y.—State Fire Marshal Ahearn has appointed Patrick J. Gillespie of Dobbs Ferry, chief engineer in his department at a salary of \$3000 and James Kelly of Rochester, an inspector at \$1200. State Commissioner Eugene H. Porter appointed James P. Lohy of Troy and Emanuel Rosenfeld of New York cold storage warehouse inspectors.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FREDERIC T. GOODMAN
FROM LONDON, W.
Successor to Arthur C. Smithson
English Tailor and Habit Maker for Gentlewomen
739 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Tel. 1376 Back Bay.

SPECIAL SALE OF
Fine Furs at Wholesale Prices
Custom Work a Specialty
FURS REPAIRED
PAIRED
ALTERED
\$1.00

THE FURRIER
41 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Comfortable Shoe for Every Foot

Our Specialty \$3.00
Our Price

Vici Kid Lace and Button Flexible Welt, Glove Fitting.
A Friend to Every Wearer
Mail Orders given prompt attention.
Women's Sample Shoe Parlor
37 Temple pl., room 8.
WM. H. MANNIX

Over Whitney's Take Elevator.

PIANOS

PIANOS
Player Pianos
Connorized Music Rolls
FULL LINE OF VICTOR MACHINES
THE NEW POPULAR PRICED
Victor-Victrola
\$15.00
IS OF THE SAME HIGH ORDER OF QUALITY AND STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

Try Our Service—It's Different

PARKER
Third Floor
100 BOYLSTON ST.

Packard Pianos
Tone and Quality unsurpassed. A Piano for the household of refined tastes.
Our prices invite comparison.

Charles F. Atwood
120 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Second Floor

PELTON PIANO CO.
168 TREMONT STREET.
Kroeger, Behning, Christman, Pelton Pianos, Player Pianos and Grand. Established quarter of a century. Columbia, Graphophones, Gramophones and Records. Mail orders given special attention. Illustrated catalogs mailed free. Correspondence invited.
Renting pianos to music students a specialty. Tel. 3791 Oxford.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
AROLIAN GRAND ORGAN, perfect condition, cost \$800. Sacrifice for \$150 to quick purchaser. 29 W. 35th st., New York.

NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION
The Life of Mary Baker Eddy
by SYRIL WILBUR
Has been greatly enlarged by the addition of a detailed history of Mrs. Eddy's work during the past three years.
PRICE \$3.00 A COPY
A beautiful Edition de Luxe at \$5.00 per copy
This book may be purchased through any Reading Room in the United States or abroad, or from The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A., or direct from the publishers.
CONCORD PUBLISHING CO.
250 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

UNIQUE COLLECTOR'S EXCHANGE
THE NEW GALLERY, 81 E. Madison st., Chicago; unique and rare objects of art in metal work, paintings, prints, carvings, porcelain, textiles, jewelry, furniture, etc.; prices reasonable.

LAUNDRY
LAUNDRESS A lady experienced in laundry and general cleaning work desires any work. MRS. HANSEN, 1608 Wash. st., Boston.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK
THE SHOPPING CLUB, 24 West 5th st., New York City; shopping of all kinds for or with customers; satisfaction guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklet sent.

FIANDER
Is now displaying at his new
STREET FLOOR
STORE
FURS, MILLINERY, HATS, COATS, etc., and he will make to your order an exclusively
TAILORED SUIT, \$10
with goods furnished by you. A large variety of the latest fall materials to select from at \$15 up. RETAIL STORE WITH WHOLESALE PRICES.
790 WASHINGTON STREET
Opp. Hollis Street

Spirella Corset Shop
These corsets never sold in stores. Can only be bought at the Spirella Corset Shop. Flexible, graceful, permanently shape retaining. Fitted by expert corsetiers. Guaranteed for one year against breakage of rust. Road Spirella ads. in Ladies Home Journal, Bell's Weekly Messenger, Designer, New Idea, Vogue, etc.
Tel. R. B. 211.
MRS. M. W. WILLEY,
N. E. Mr. 709 Boylston st., Berkeley Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

School of Dressmaking
Special course arranged for young girls. All home work taught. Classes Monday and Thursday.
Any design cut to measure.
149 TREMONT ST.
Lawrence Bldg.

Leon N. Bayentz & Co.
The Little Fur Shop, Est. 1892.
Now is the time to have furs made to order or repaired. Remodeled or Redyed by experts at summer prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. If you intend buying a Fur Coat, Scarf, Muff or Set for this season, call NOW and take advantage of our sample furs at wholesale.
Muffs Reduced Only \$1.00
11 WEST STREET Ask for 6th Floor.
Tel. OX. 1665.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber curls only. It is great for children's hair. At all stores. Price 25c. net. Write for home catalog.
MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

CHICAGO Vaill Millinery
163 No. State St., Masonic Temple
"PRETTY FRENCH HATS"
Smart, original, up-to-date and for all occasions. Large selection; also petticoats and "oddments"; prices moderate; renovations. "LLEKKAFF" 20 Alfred pl., 3rd floor, Kensington Station, London, S. W.

MRS. ANNIE F. CRAGAN,
MAKER OF
MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
19 ARLINGTON ST., BOSTON.

LADIES' HATS MADE AND TRIMMED
Your own materials used if desired; hats for sale, \$5 upward. CHRISTIAN, 169 Tremont st., opp. Boylston st. subway.
Tel. OX. 2158-M.

MARGARET A. LITCHFIELD,
Designer and Importer of Paper Patterns.
43 WEST ST., BOSTON, Room 31.

SHAMPOONING, HAIRDRESSING.
Hair work of all kinds. Pupils taught.
MRS. M. HANCOCK, 402 Lloyds st., Boston.

LADIES' TAILOR
E. C. LEONARD CO.
402 Boylston st., room 409.

MILLINER
276 Boylston st., Boston.
MADAME DU TREMBLAY CO.
3 Temple Place

The Dorsene Apparatus
For extruding drawing the human form. Used by ladies' tailors and dressmakers. Saves time, labor. Perfect, satisfactory results. Free demonstrations daily 5 to 7 in English, French, German and Italian. Address for those in the trade, D. MIKOL, Ladies' Tailor, 126 Mass. ave., Boston.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
MILLIONS of housekeepers and expert chefs use SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS. Vanilla, Lemon, etc. Endorsed by pure food chemists.

UPHOLSTERY
CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

FOR SALE
FOR SALE at a bargain, to settle an estate, several valuable oil paintings by well-known artists. Particulars at 68 Devonshire st., Room 24, from 9 to 12 A. M.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Hardwood Floors Freed From Dust and Lint

B-B Dustless Floor Mops are the only satisfactory solution of the dust problem. They pick up and hold every particle of dust with which they come in contact. The particles of dust are retained in the mop until washed out in warm water and soap.

Use B-B Dustless Floor Mops, Dustcloths, Bric-a-Brac Dusters, Counter Brushes, Broom Covers and Floor Polishes and permanently free your house from dust. They find and absorb dust where a vacuum cleaner, carpet sweeper, broom or ordinary floor mop have been used thoroughly.

If you cannot obtain the B-B Dustless Specialties from your dealer, we will send you our

B-B \$1.00 DUSTLESS COMBINATION
SENT ANYWHERE POSTPAID
The Combination is put up in an attractive package which contains a B-B Dustless Dustcloth, price 25c; a Bric-a-Brac Duster, price 25c; a Mop, price 50c; and a B-B Wonder Cloth, which is included FREE.

MILTON CHEMICAL CO.
138 6TH STREET, CAMBRIDGE C. BOSTON, MASS.

DEWEY'S "Simplofiller" FOUNTAIN PEN

Claimed the best in use by all users. None ever returned. No soiled hands. Sent on approval. One in your hands sells others. Send for circular, guarantee, etc. Prices from 1.25 to 4.00 till Dec. 1st.

EDMON E. DEWEY,
FOUNTAIN PEN SUPPLIES.
All Makes of Pens Repaired.
8 Cypress Place, Brookline, Mass.

Electric Toaster
a Household Necessity

There are no many electric heating and cooking devices, such as RADIATORS, HEATERS, FLAT-IRONS, etc., that we should like to see you have an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD STREET.

UDNIT

The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES OVER ONE YEAR. Lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more. Ladies, gents, all black leathers and kids. NO PASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between cleanings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box 9 H.

CHAS. FRENCH-PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

SAVE 33 1/3%
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces
direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coil combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

THE TER-MIN EXIGENCIES CO.
292-294 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Coal Briquets.

Real Estate Market

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

SOUTH AND WEST END DEALS

Samuel L. Dana and another have purchased from Harris Woolf two four-story brick houses at 70 and 72 Montgomery street, near Dartmouth street. There is 2040 square feet of land, all assessed upon a valuation of \$14,600, with \$3600 upon the land.

Another South End deal changes the owners of an estate at 94 Hudson street, near Oak street. There is a 3½-story brick house and 1230 square feet of land taxed upon a total valuation of \$5400, \$2500 being on the land. Mary A. Patton conveyed title to Frederick W. Miller, Jr.

A deed has been filed from Catherine C. Browning to Michael J. Hogan in the sale of an estate at 71 Hudson street, near Harvard street, South End, comprising a 2½-story brick house with 1183 square feet of land. Total tax is \$4500, and \$2500 is on the land.

Final papers have gone to record from the West End Hebrew Free School to George H. Tinkham, transferring two 2½-story brick houses at 4 and 6 Poplar place, near Poplar street, West End, together with 1510 square feet of land. The whole property is assessed for \$5600, of which \$2200 is on the land.

NEW AUTOMOBILE SALESROOMS

Messrs. Whitcomb & Co. report they have leased the third building in the new block now being erected by Governor Foss on Beacon street, at the junction of Commonwealth avenue, to the Ford Motor Company for a long term of years.

These three new buildings are to be six stories in height, of handsome design and equipped specially as salesrooms for the automobile business. They will each have a frontage of 33 feet on Beacon street and a depth of 110 feet, and each one will contain approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space. It is expected they will be ready for occupancy about Feb. 1, 1912.

The entire block of buildings thus to be completed will cover 35,000 square feet of land and will consist of five separate buildings, each of which is leased to a concern prominent in the automobile industry.

DORCHESTER IMPROVEMENTS

An important deal has just been consummated in the Wellington Hill district whereby W. R. Landers has taken title to nine vacant lots, containing 33,600 square feet of land, which the buyer will improve at once with modern three-apartment houses. The land fronts on Deering road, and is only assessed upon a value of 10 cents a square foot, being used for agricultural purposes, and is the first sale made by the M. M. Goodale estate in 50 years. Frederick L. McGowan, 16 State street, was the broker.

J. Sumner Draper has conveyed by deed 10 lots of vacant land in the Mattapan district, to Ada T. Hayden. The property fronts on Oakland and Chester streets, contains 79,510 square feet and is assessed for \$3200. It is understood the purchaser bought for improvement.

MANFIELD POULTRY FARM SOLD

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for the owner, Mrs. M. J. West, her poultry and vegetable farm situated on Mill street in the town of Mansfield, Bristol county, convenient to Flint's pond, comprising five acres of land, a dwelling house of eight rooms, a stable and poultry plant. There is a good variety of fruit and berries. The estate was sold to George S. McKenney of Watertown, N. Y., who has already taken possession and will continue the poultry business. Mr. McKenney also bought the complete furnishings of the house and farming implements. The price paid is not made public.

SHARON ESTATE SOLD

Frederick L. McGowan has sold his Sharon estate, situated on East street, and known as Arbor Knoll, to Jason Herrick of Boston, who will take possession after making improvements. The property consists of a 10-room Colonial house with six acres of land in lawns, shrubbery, fruit and shade trees.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

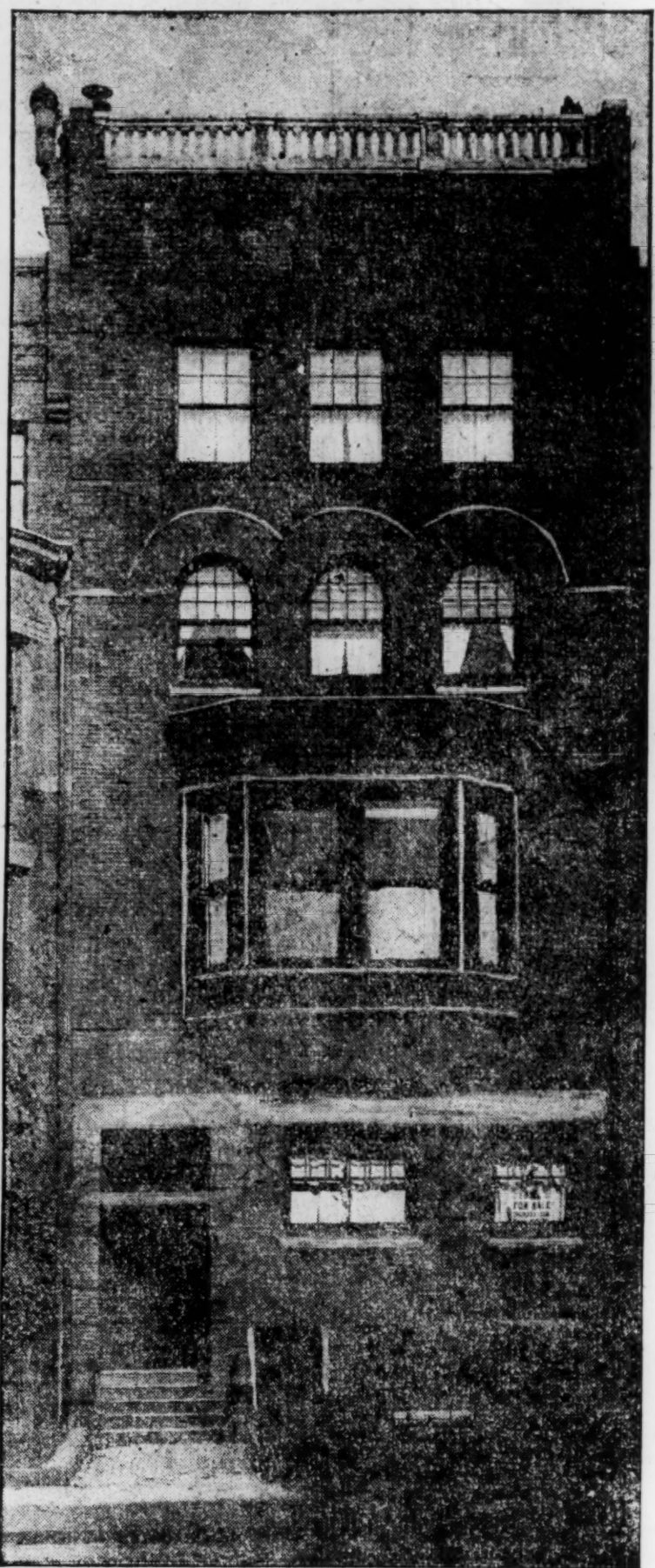
Jersey st., Brookline ave. and Lonsdale st., ward 11; Amer. Base Ball Club; Chas. James E. McLaughlin; brick open pavilion.
Elbridge rd., 14, ward 25; P. E. Christensen; C. P. Stuart; brick dwelling.
East Cottage st., 115-117, ward 16; Romeo Rossi; James E. Daly; wood dwelling.
Bicknell st., rear 25, ward 20; Eleanor M. Murphy; wood auto storage.
Crestwood pk., 1, ward 21; Emma G. Goodman; H. S. Rice; wood dwelling.
Fall rd., 7, ward 23; Joseph A. Small; wood dwelling.
Millon ave., 49, ward 24; M. Conry; wood auto storage.
Colonial rd., 12-8, ward 25; Geo. R. Jeffry; Arthur G. Currier; wood dwelling.
Harrison ave., 122-124, ward 7; C. E. Osgood; alter church.
Emerald st., 25, ward 9; Nathan H. Wolff; C. L. Tenenbaum.
West 6th st., 12-8, ward 12; Moses Richmond; alter dwelling.
Harvest ter., 5, ward 16; Michael Quinn; alter dwelling.
Shirley st., 128, ward 17; Thomas Buckley; alter stable.
Harrison ave., 103, ward 17; David Waters; alter shed.
Bellevue ave., 170, ward 23; C. A. Leach; G. C. Mulder; alter dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Daniel J. Cronin et al. to William A. Plimsted, Berkeley st., q. 81.
West End Hebrew Free School to George

HANDSOME BACK BAY RESIDENCE



Estate recently purchased on Beacon street from Ida V. White, by Henry N. Sweet

H. Tinkham, Poplar pl., 2 pces.; w. 81.
Catherine C. Browning to Michael Hogan, Hudson st.; q. 81.
Harris Wolfe to Samuel L. Dana et al., Montgomery st.; 2 lots; q. 81.
Mary A. Patton to Frederick W. Miller, Jr., Hudson st.; q. 81.

SOUTH BOSTON
Kathleen Ungemach, mtgee., to Kathleen Ungemach, O. Fifth and P sts.; d.; \$200.
Florence M. Hixby to Teresa Carr, F st.; q. 81.
Margaret Allen et al. to Charles M. H. Martine et al., Eighth st.; d.; \$1.
Mary C. Watson et al. to Frances G. Parker, Isabella st., Columbia rd. and Covington st.; q. 81.

EAST BOSTON
Robert A. Quigley to William Williams, Princeton st.; w. 81.
James Sacco et al. to Antonio Bevilacqua, Chelsea st.; w. 81.
Saula to James Sacco, same; w. 81.

ROXBURY
Azariah Smith et al., mtgee., to Azariah Smith et al., Oakland st.; d.; \$100.
Orlando H. Davenport, mtgee., to Orlando H. Davenport, Wabou st.; d.; \$2000.

DORCHESTER
Margaret Fay to Mary Z. Quinn, near Tolman st.; w. 81.
Benjamin F. Beal et al. to Jacob Goldman, Templeton st.; q. 81.
Clifford M. Lott to Josephine E. Cody, Rowen st.; w. 81.

PATRICK O'Hearn to John H. Hession, Dakota st.; w. 81.
Joseph C. Harmon to George Francis, same; q. 81.
James M. Goodale et al. to William R. Landers, Deering rd.; d.; \$1.

SUMNER DRAPER to Ada T. Hayden, Chester and Oakland sts., 10 lots; q. 81.
Walter F. Gallagher to Charles F. Hilly, Havelock st.; q. 81.
Sidney Real Estate Trust to Raphael Tuccio, Hancock st.; q. 81.

WEST ROXBURY
John L. Wetmore to Effie A. Bowle et al., Westcott st.; w. 81.
Securities Real Estate Trust to Thomas D. Brown, Bingham rd.; 3 lots; q. 81.
Edna to Edward F. Otto, Oak rd.; 2 lots; q. 81.

SOME to John Beecher, same; q. 81.
Ethel G. Brown to Henry T. Powers, Heathcote st.; w. 81.
Eliza Stitt to Eliza W. Gunther, Albano st.; w. 81.

BRIGHTON
William Babcock, mtgee., to William Babcock, Parsons st.; d.; \$2000.

CHILSEA
Horace J. Phillips to Harry Bloembergen, Hawthorn st.; rel.; \$1.
Alexander Minton et al. to Gertrude E. Higginbottom, Webster and Jefferson avs., 2 lots; w. 81.

REVERE
Nicola Carbone to Pasquale Simone, Fenwood ave.; w. 81.
Pasquale Simone to Nicola Carbone, same; w. 81.

Daniel E. Rice to Ada M. Rice; q. 81.
Anna F. Emerson to Sam Yuen, Thornton st.; q. 81.
Sam Yuen to Rosa Cohen, same; q. 81.

Giovanna Campana to Mary Plesano, Cleveland st.; q. 81.
Mary Plesano to Giovanna Campana, same; q. 81.
M. Elizabeth Whitney to Caroline W. Crawford, Canton and Franklin sts.; q. 81.

MEMPHIS TO STAND SECOND FOR HIGH OFFICE BUILDINGS

Memphis, Tenn., in another year will be able to boast the tallest office building in the world outside of New York city, according to the Memphis News-Scimitar.

Plans have just been completed by N. M. Woods, architect, of this city, for a 26-story building to be erected on the northwest corner of Main and Madison for the Katzenberger brothers of New York.

This monumental structure will be 38½ feet square at the base, and from the sidewalk to the pinnacle will be 350 feet; to the top of the flagpole surmounting the building the distance from the sidewalk will be 410 feet, which is nearly 100 feet higher than the Cotton Exchange building. Mr. Woods was the architect of the two highest buildings in the city, the Exchange building and the Central Bank building.

The Katzenberger building will be one of the most unique ever erected, its dimensions being quite radical. The frame will be of steel and the exterior will be faced with semi-glazed white terra cotta.

The foundation will extend 50 feet below the sidewalk and the steel support, long columns will extend into concrete caissons for 25 feet. Three high-speed elevators will be operated, and passengers may be taken to the twenty-fifth story in 30 seconds.

The Katzenbergers were residents of Memphis for many years, and built and owned the gas works besides being identified with other business enterprises. They moved to New York about 12 years ago.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

*Campania, for Liverpool..... Oct. 25
*Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen..... Oct. 25
Campanella, for Rotterdam..... Oct. 26
*United States, for Copenhagen..... Oct. 26
*Panama, for Gibraltar-Naples..... Oct. 26
*Coltic, for Liverpool..... Oct. 26
Ningara, for Havre..... Oct. 26
Rochambeau, for Havre..... Oct. 26
*Patricia, for Hamburg..... Oct. 26
*Martha Washington, for Gibraltar-Naples..... Oct. 26
*Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Oct. 26
*Minneapolis, for London..... Oct. 26
*Philadelphia, for Southampton..... Oct. 26
California, for Glasgow and Port..... Oct. 26
*Majestic, for Southampton..... Oct. 26
*Roma, for Naples..... Oct. 26
*Cretic, for Naples..... Oct. 26
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen..... Oct. 31
*Potadam, for Rotterdam..... Oct. 31

Sailings from Boston

Michigan, for Copenhagen..... Oct. 25
Louisiana, for Copenhagen..... Oct. 25
Anglian, for London..... Oct. 25
Parisian, for Glasgow..... Oct. 25
Devonian, for Liverpool..... Oct. 25
Caledonian, for Manchester..... Oct. 25
Ivernia, for Liverpool..... Oct. 31
Cymric, for Liverpool..... Oct. 31

Sailings from Philadelphia

Menominee, for Antwerp..... Oct. 27

Sailings from Montreal

Haverford, for Liverpool..... Oct. 28

Sailings from London

Merion, for Philadelphia..... Oct. 25

Sailings from New York

*Cymric, for Liverpool..... Oct. 31

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Merion, for Philadelphia..... Oct. 25

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COPPER COMPANIES

NAVAL STORES

plants, advance bookings and prices for rolling stock show practically no changes from two weeks ago.

PROVISIONS

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice, \$26.50@27, No. 1 \$25.50@26, No. 2 \$22.50

SHOE BUYERS

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Not only will the company show 8 per cent for the stock, but there will be undistributed subsidiary earnings and above 10 per cent in addition will have been charged to operating accounts of parent and subsidiary companies for amortization and additions and betterments. These might be or might have been capitalized, but the Consolidated has done no financing for a long time and contemplates none in the immediate future. Real earnings, therefore, aggregate at least 18 per cent.

sible and readily accounted for, so that there is no menace this season to prices from an invisible and indeterminable quantity that may come on the market

for half blood, 50@51 cents for three eighths and 45@47 cents for quarter blood. Clothing wools range from 50@55 cents, clean basis, according to grade.

are reported a shade under 20 cents, although some holders are asking that figure and values advanced from 1 to 6 1/2 cents on the various options.

The Saturday Monitor

Workers
Thinkers, Talkers

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

Malleable pig iron has dropped 50 cents in the past fortnight to \$12.50, valley, and is again on a parity with basic iron, which dropped to that figure last month.

COLONIST MOVEMENT
CHICAGO — Atchison's fall colonist

CHICAGO — Atchison's fall colonist movement exceeded a year ago 10 per cent, mostly to coast regions, California immigration breaking all records.

LARGER IMPORTS

WASHINGTON — September imports showed a marked advance in most articles, total value being \$8,000,000 greater than in September last year.

Sugar showed smaller imports on quantity and value in September and nine months ended with September. Rub-

nine months ended with September. Rubber showed an increase in quantity in September, with no material change in value, and a decrease in quantity and value in nine months.

BOSTON LOANING RATES
Boston loaning rates for stocks this

morning were: Amalgamated flat to 1 per cent, Steel common 1 per cent. Sugar 2 to 3 per cent, North Butte 2 to 3 per cent.

The Ampharo Mining Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on its stock, payable Nov. 10

CLEARING HOUSE
New York funds sold at the clearing
house today at 5 cents discount.
Exchanges and balances for today

compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1910 as follows:

	1911.	1910.
--	-------	-------

Exchanges	\$32,859,379	\$29,974,413
Balances	1,234,086	1,892,113

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$69,715.

REPORTS HEAVY FALL TRADE
NEW YORK.—President Forgan of the

First National Bank says business in the West has undergone a great improvement and merchants there are enjoying a season full trade.

OFFICIAL COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON—According to a cotton ginning report just issued by the census bureau 7,790,634 bales, counting round as half bales, were ginned from the growth of 1911 to Oct. 18, as compared with 5,423,028 for 1910. Round bales included this year are 33,003, as compared with 66,183 for 1910. Sea island, 40,034 for 1911, 25,601 for 1910.

CHESAPEAKE'S NEW DIRECTORS
RICHMOND, Va. — Gen. Thomas H.

RICHMOND, Va.—Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard of New York and James H. Dooley of Richmond have been elected directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. General Hubbard supplants Frederick W. Scott of Richmond. President Stevens' annual report stated the road was better physically and financially

Workers

Mechanics, Artists, Writers
 Actors, Playgoers, Teachers, Students, Motorists
 Sport-Lovers, Musicians, Public Officials,
 Business Men, Housewives
 Girls, Boys

EVERY ONE OF THEM SPECIALLY
CONSIDERED IN PLANNING THE

MONITOR SATURDAY

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

SECTION OF FRENCH COMMISSION TRIES TO COERCE MINISTER

Power to Reject Budget Is Back of Request Made to M. de Selves Who Declines to Enlighten on Morocco

M. PIOUS IS DENIED

Draft Treaty's Exact Text Is Withheld but Report Says France Has Control With Open Door to Powers

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—An attempt has just been made by a section of the budget commission which is now in session to draw the minister of foreign affairs, M. de Selves, into an explanation of the state of negotiations in the Moroccan affair and what is regarded as still more serious, to establish a precedent of the most far-reaching character—that any budget commission by the fact of its power to reject from the estimates the necessary funds required to meet the financial needs of the foreign office can indirectly put pressure on the minister in matters relating to the foreign policy of the government and thereby take upon itself rights which hitherto have been regarded as solely the privileges of Parliament itself.

M. Pious Questions

M. Pious, at the recent meeting of the budget commission, after M. de Selves had dealt with the ordinary questions arising on the estimates relating to the foreign office, announced that he proposed to take advantage of the presence of the minister of foreign affairs to ask him to explain to the members of the commission the exact state of the negotiations between France and Germany, an intimation that caused much surprise. In reply M. de Selves promptly dealt with the question of constitutional right and the practice hitherto observed by the budget commission in dealing with the foreign office estimates. He pointed out that Mr. Pious was pressing a question to which even if asked in the Chamber itself the minister would have the right, according to parliamentary usage, to refuse an answer.

He asked that the commission should respect the credit sanctioned by the Chamber and also the traditional practice hitherto observed in these matters, adding that what M. Pious really wanted was to succeed in making a demonstration in the commission against the government. Was it, he asked, either the business or even the right of any budget commission to get up a manifestation of any character whatever, simply because it was not informed of the exact state of the present negotiation on the subject of Morocco?

Practice Condemned

Such practice, he said, could only end in a situation of the gravest character. The present moment was necessarily one of silence, he said, on the part of the government and he appealed to the commission not to make a demonstration which could have only disastrous effects. The matter finally dropped but it is believed that the real object of the maneuver was to compel the minister to declare at what date Parliament was to be convened.

There are many who would like it to be convened early. It was generally believed, however, that it is the intention of the government not to fix a date for the opening of the chamber until the final settlement of the negotiations with Germany is in sight. M. Pious's question was raised at a critical moment, when the first stage of the negotiations between France and Germany had been reached and the draft treaty initiated by the representatives of both countries.

Text Is Reported

There is naturally much curiosity as to the exact text of the 14 articles of the draft treaty on Morocco, but the government refuses at the moment to disclose them. It is, however, generally reported that substantially the effect of the text is to secure to France full political control and that it establishes definitely the principle of the open door to the extent that all nations are to be placed on an equal basis of economic equality.

This arrangement, which gives France a free hand in Morocco, is subject to two conditions: first an agreement with Germany fixing the terms of compensation to be paid by the surrender of territory in the Congo and second a definite arrangement with Spain whereby her position in Morocco is specially and specifically defined. The question as to what territory is to be given to Germany is one that is not too easy to arrange owing to the great sensitivities of the people in both countries and to the height public feeling has reached.

It is not publicly known what the present demands of Germany amount to in this direction or how far the French government is now willing to go but some idea on the subject may be gained from the details that were widely dis-

ADVANCES FOR HOMES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN GREAT DEMAND

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In connection with the advances for homes act, which was passed last session, the first financial statement of operations has been furnished to the government by the trustees of the State Bank, who administer the act. The object of the statute is a most beneficial one, and the transactions that were made by the bank show how eagerly the advantage to make homes for themselves has been seized upon by numbers of workers.

The great demand for houses and the heavy rents which the average toiler had to pay for his domicile, entailing of course, a severe drain on his earnings, led the government to take action to help deserving people to relieve themselves of the burden. Under the scheme a man having £50 of his own can secure a house valued at £250; with £100 a £500 property, and with £125 a house valued at £25 (which is the maximum advanced).

Repayments are distributed over 42 years, and the creditors of the bank can secure repayment with 5 per cent interest at the end of that period as follows: Owner of house valued at £250 pays 19s. per month; owner of £500 house £1 18s. owner of £625 house £2 7s. 6d. In all cases an allowance of one tenth is made in the interest included in the monthly payment if paid before the 8th of the month.

Up to the last balance-sheet the bank dealt with 658 applications and allotted £197,925, of which £109,375 was for the erection of new houses, £56,055 to purchase homes already existing and £32,495 for paying off loans upon existing houses. At the dates of the balance-sheet a great many houses were in course of erection, so that the total amount actually paid away was £205,542. No less than 142 callings were represented by the borrowers.

DRUID GATHERING ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A big gathering of the members of the Ancient Order of Druids is expected for their visit to the festival of the empire at the Crystal Palace, when a young oak tree is to be planted in commemoration of the coronation year of King George V.

At the time the negotiations were interrupted.

What Germany Asked

At that time Germany demanded the concession of the following territory: from a point on the Atlantic coast between Spanish Guinea and the bay of Monda situated just above Libreville, following the line due east to the river Sangha and then following the course of this river to the point where it joins the river Kongo and from thence a line due north along the course of the rivers Oubangui and Chari finally reaching the northeast of the Cameroons.

Germany, on the other hand, was to cede a strip of land known as the Duck's Bill to the north of the Cameroons and to the south of lake Tchad.

France desired, however, that this territory there should be reserved to her a strip of land the whole length of the rivers Kongo and Oubangui, so as to form a barrier between Gabon and the Soudanese country, while on the other hand Germany was credited with the desire to advance her new frontier farther south as far as the river Alina.

It is well known that one of the most competent German colonial authorities, M. de Puttkamer, and ex-Governor of Cameroons, is of opinion that Germany should be satisfied with a simple rectification of the frontier such as would give as much as possible a natural boundary defined by the water courses.

Benoue Is Objective

On the other hand certain French colonial experts are of opinion that the land to be ceded by Germany to France in the north of the Cameroons should extend as far as Benoue, thereby enabling the French to enter direct into their own territory on leaving the river Benoue. It is a question that bears importantly on the matter that already a treaty between France and England assures the former free navigation on the river Niger but also over the river Benoue, and that this last river is the route and means of communication the most direct, as well as the most rapid, into French military posts in the region of the Tchad.

In many quarters there is an inclination to the idea that an arrangement can be made that will satisfy Germany without inflicting any wound on the amour propre of France.

The second point—the arrangement with Spain—is not considered an impossible one to settle although, foreseeing no doubt what was likely to happen, she has been concentrating all her efforts on establishing herself in the strongest position by the possession of territory in Morocco. Spain once dealt with, nothing would remain but for France and Germany to submit the new convention for the approval and consent of all the powers signatories of the act of Algeiras, and until this is accomplished fact it is not expected that either of the governments will publish the text of the convention.

GOVERNMENT IS HELPING GALWAY FISHING INDUSTRY



(Copyright by Lawrence, Dublin)
A Donegal fisherman and his corrach; the fisherman is dressed in home-woven tweed, made from the wool of his own sheep

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A Galway fishing boat is reported to have made an immense catch of herring lately, off the west coast of Ireland. The boat was filled from keel to gunwale with fish to the number of 50,000, and it needed the greater part of a day for six men to remove them carefully from the nets.

The crew of the Shamrock made a substantial sum by its night's work, for the catch was one of the largest ever brought in by a Galway boat, and was bought by a local dealer. The Shamrock belongs to the government, but is manned by a local crew, who work on the "share" principle, which is largely favored in the fishing industry.

This boat was built locally and is a

large and sea-worthy craft, quite unlike "corrachs" which the Galway and Donegal fishermen still use a great deal. These corrachs are made of canvas, stretched over a wooden frame, and are of the same pattern as the boats their ancestors used hundreds of years ago.

Of late years the government has greatly encouraged the fishing industry by providing boats and nets and improving the harbors. In some instances the younger men have been induced to go and work in the Scottish and North sea fishing fleets, so as to learn newer methods, after which they come back to their native places and carry on their occupation with much better results.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH WOMEN TALKS CIVIC AFFAIRS.

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a large meeting held recently in Glasgow many questions affecting the welfare of women of all classes of society were fully discussed. The reports on the work of the year in connection with public legislation and service, industries in which women are employed, girls' clubs, the question of rural housing, rescue work, and other important matters, amply illustrated the activity and far-reaching scope of the interests of the Women's Union. A special committee dealt with the national insurance bill with a view to watching the interests of women under the bill.

Speaking on the subject of the work of women as councillors Miss Sutton said that it seemed to her that civic life was really home life in the large. If civic life was home life in the large surely local government was home government in the large, and they must have it shared by men and women alike. She thought the time was coming when women would say that no civic government was complete without women taking part in it. One of the advantages of having women take part in the work was that they brought their idealism to it; and the idealism of women need not be impractical.

ENGLISH FRUIT IS OF HIGH STANDARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Such a display of fruit has never before been seen as was on view at the royal horticultural hall, Westminster. Magnificent pears, grapes and apples came before the judges, who unanimously agreed on their surpassing excellence. The grapes were said to compare favorably with the finest colonial fruit. Most of the prizes were carried off in triumph by gardeners in the employ of gentlemen. Lord Harrington, Lord Elvaston and Lord Sevenoaks, as well as many others, are among the most successful prize winners.

HULL OF OLD VESSEL FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)

DUNKIRK, France.—The hull of a vessel has been discovered buried deeply in the sand in the harbor of Dunkirk. It is supposed to be at least 300 years old, and was discovered while excavations were in progress in the outer harbor here.

PROGRESS IN TURKEY UNDER YOUNG TURKS DESCRIBED BY ONE

Monitor Interview Tells of Railroads and Roads, of Schools, Universities and Modern Improvement

VICTORIES ARE WON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Young Turk movement is distinctly on its trial. It came into being with the full sympathies of Europe, and for a considerable time it succeeded in maintaining those sympathies. Gradually, however, rumors began to be heard of a nature anything but creditable to its policy. These rumors have taken definite form, and it has been declared that if Abdul Hamid chastised the country with whips, the Salonika committee has chastised it with scorpions.

In these circumstances it is interesting to hear what a Young Turk delegate to the chamber has to say in defense of the party, and a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has recently had an interview with such a delegate in the person of Dr. Haladjian, in which the latter has given his explanation of the present situation.

"It is almost impossible for the outside world to judge Turkey fairly at the present moment," declared Dr. Haladjian, on the occasion of a recent visit to London. Dr. Haladjian, who is an Armenian, occupied the position of minister of public works under the last cabinet and is now a member of the Turkish Parliament.

Progress Claimed

"In studying Turkish affairs today it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that for centuries Turkey was oppressed by the most despotic tyrants and that it is only three years since she has enjoyed political freedom. It is quite possible that minor mistakes have been made in those three years, but the whole principle inspiring Young Turkey's policy during those three years has been one of progress. Turkey today must be judged not by her shortcomings but by her efforts.

"The problem confronting Young Turkey at the outset was appalling. Public sentiment had to be aroused from the inertia of centuries. The desire for better social and political conditions had to be created. The entire machinery of government had to be set up, and Young Turkey was without the wisdom of experience to aid her in this work.

Situation Complex

"The situation was rendered all the more complex by the diversity of races and religions, all of which had for ages been accustomed to regard each other as deadly enemies. On every side there were the obstacles of private interest and special privileges, which did not accord with political progress. But worst of all were the schemings and plottings of the reactionaries, who were skilled in political maneuvering.

"But Young Turkey has survived the ordeal. Today the entire system of palace spies is exterminated. The corruption which marked every aspect of public life no longer exists.

"Today we have a Parliament which regulates the government and which assures publicity to every political measure. We have a budget which is so sincere that the annual deficits have always been below the estimates.

"The Young Turks have passed laws authorizing the construction of thousands of kilometers of highways and of railroads. Schools have been opened. The independence of the universities has been established. Modern conveniences such as the telephone, tramway, and electric lights have been introduced.

"Should Young Turkey now be defeated, civilization in the Turkish empire will be defeated."

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF TRADE WELCOMED BY A LADY MAYOR

(Special to the Monitor)

OLDHAM, Eng.—When the executive committee of the National Chamber of Trade held their autumn meeting at Oldham they were welcomed by Mrs. Councilor Lees, wearing her chain of office. In the course of an amusing speech Mrs. Lees said that it was the first time that the council had been welcomed by a woman, but she certainly hoped it was not the last.

"Women are," she said, "after all, your best customers. It is women who look in the shop windows and choose what they want; that the men have to pay for these is really no concern of yours; that we buy is the great point."

Mr. Dickenson thanked the mayor for her cordial welcome and remarked on the unique event in their history of being welcomed by a lady mayor.

In reply the mayor said that it had fallen to her lot to do things that had not often been done by a woman; but plenty of other women could do these things, and she hoped they would give them an opportunity. There is one thing, however, I do lack," she said, "and that is a vote."

AUSTRALIA LOVES WATTLE.

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—"The Australian wattle blossom typifies the golden grain, the golden nugget, the golden opportunities, and the golden hearts of Australia." Thus spoke W. J. Sowden at the reception to the Sheffield choir in Adelaide in July last, when each member of that famous organization was presented with a sprig on entering the exhibition building. South Australia has led much older countries in many things, notably in social and economic legislation; and in securing the popular recognition of the wattle (acacia) blossom as the national floral emblem it has been the pioneer of a movement which makes a direct appeal to the patriotic sensibilities of Australians, and also makes them feel all the prouder of the land in which they were born or have adopted.

That is the esthetic side of the subject. To the practical commercial man, however, the utilitarian aspect cannot be overlooked. The wattle has tannic properties through which is yielded the

finest leather in the world. The best bark is worth as much as £8 (\$40) per ton, and it is stated that one tree can produce up to five hundredweight. Therefore, apart from its being a national flower, the wattle is a splendid commercial asset to the state.

AUSTRALIA AIDING IRISH DELEGATES

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The Irish Nationalist envoys recently arrived in Victoria from Queensland, where a sum of £5000 (\$25,000) was collected. The envoys have been traveling through Australia for the purpose of raising funds for the promotion of home rule. The party was accorded a hearty welcome on arrival here by a considerable crowd. Mr. Fisher, the commonwealth prime minister, and Mr. Murray, the Victorian premier, were among those who took part in the reception.

LABOR PICKS UP GLOVE OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

Keighley Seat Contest Is Answer to Challenge of Home Secretary—Result Likely to Sway Politics

LIBERALS STRONG

(Special to the Monitor)

KEIGHLEY, Eng.—The Labor party has not been long in accepting the challenge thrown down to them at Dundee by Winston Churchill, and William Crawford Anderson, chairman of the National Independent Labor party, has been unanimously adopted as the Labor candidate for the vacancy in the Keighley division of Yorkshire.

The constituency is a large one, with an electorate of between 13,000 and 14,000 votes, and has always been held by the Liberals with large majorities. At the last election it was considered too strong to attack, and Sir John Bragg was returned unopposed. The Liberal candidate is Stanley Owen Buckmaster, K. C., whose choice has caused some searchings of heart in the division owing to his not being a local man. W. M. Aeworth, who will contest the seat in the Unionist interest, is not only a large local employer of labor but fought Sir John Bragg in the election of 1906 and in January, 1910. In 1906, Mr. Aeworth was second in a triangular poll, being a little more than 2000 votes behind Sir

John Bragg, while the Labor candidate was, in turn, some hundred votes behind him.

A considerable change has, of course, come over the electorate in the last few years, and it is difficult, not to say impossible, to calculate at the present moment what the Labor strength may really amount to. That the Labor party is determined to do all it can to carry the seat is certain, and a victory would strengthen its hands considerably at the present time. The Labor Leader explains that Winston Churchill has threatened the party with extinction if it dares to contest Liberal seats, and goes on to say that its determination to fight and, if possible, to carry this particular seat is its answer to him.

Undoubtedly much will turn on the result. If the Labor party were to win, it would probably increase indefinitely its demands on Mr. Asquith; if the Unionist candidate were to get it, owing to the split vote, it would still be able to keep up its demands; but if the Liberal candidate were after all to head the poll, Mr. Churchill and those who think with him would undoubtedly have immensely strengthened their position.

QUEENSLAND SHEEP INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—A greater number of sheep are now depastured in Queensland than at any period during the last 18 years. The value of meat and its products totalled in 1910 £6,575, 115 as against £1,948,463 in 1880.

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Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

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A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this entertaining pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.
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Is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and Short Stories
are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.
The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.
Anniversary Invitations
ENGRAVED OR PRINTED For All Occasions.
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THE HOME FORUM

CULTIVATION OF A PLEASANT VOICE

WHILE it is perhaps true that nothing so betrays the habitual mood of a member of the human race as his voice, this is not by any means to say that a merely beautiful voice or the reverse means a similar state of thought back of it. The hearing ear will detect kindness in a tone made rough by careless habit, or insincerity in a voice made sweet by deliberate practice. Careless habits make a voice unpleasant, perhaps, when sterling virtues of goodness echo in it, too; the pity is that the unpleasantness should be there.

If it is true that the voice makes so strong an impression upon a hearer, it would seem to behoove every one to try to have his best expressed in it, not his hasty or careless worse. Americans seem especially likely to consider such matters as harmonious dress, good English, right pronunciation, obedience to various social rules, far more seriously than the intonation of their speech. People who would be mortified to mispronounce such a word, for example, as indissoluble, and who weigh the pros and cons of the rolled or obliterated r, seem actually never to have noticed whether the voice is placed rightly, free from nasality—which means with open nasal resonance—or from the pinch and tension which makes a harsh sound.

Some one has said that the desire to speak first is what makes a voice sharp or hard; while a self-effacing attitude of thought never is expressed in strident or loud tones. Gentleness of thought is reflected in a gentle voice. But a voice need not be thin to be soft, nor wiry to be clear. Conscious effort to express sweetness and light in the speaking tones, as a singer tries to express them, will do marvels, for the most unlearned; but true cheer and gentleness of thought is the best recipe for a pleasant voice.

AEROPLANE IN CITY STREET

GLANCING through the pages of the modern press, one is struck again and again with the fact that a picture tells to the seeing eye a long, long story, reaching forward and back and high and low, in the single moment's glance. The picturing of things in the daily press is one of the modern time-saving processes. For example, in the picture book of Harpers Weekly one comes upon a quiet suburban street, a row of brick houses in style of the later nineteenth century, with high steps and high-browed, surprised windows. These houses saw their first telephone installed with wonder in their tall, uniform eyes, and one fancies that their front doors opened wide with amazement—politely silent, to be sure—when the first horseless carriage went down the line.

This picture, however, has more than the horseless carriage to set the decorous brick row agape. Though a stately touring car stands there with black, roomy roof, behind it rolls lightly along as if ready to flip the ground from a disdainful tread, an aeroplane, white and white in this cut, all tip-tilted like a strange winged orchid bloom, or a bird with four wide pinions. It is the biplane which Burgess is towing through the streets to the Squantum meet, and though it is so much broader in reach than the auto-

mobile, its essential lightness and delicacy of build are very evident. The up-rights that hold the planes apart are slender, and the shining whiteness of the upper roof hints a steamboat that is all upper deck, as one should say, or a cake all frosting.

The aviator stands here, too, all in white, and the impression is that he and his chariot of the winds are creations of a different world than the auto of the portly wheel rims or the pillared house fronts. Is not here a world of memory and promise fixed by a single blink of the camera's eye?

Golden Rule Is Good Law

A New York judge recently put a man under heavy bonds and held him guilty of disorderly conduct because he had followed up and caused the discharge from two positions of a former employee. The workman had committed a wrong deed, but had paid the penalty and had shown by four years of right living that he had fully repented of his error. Judge Butts felt that when fruits meet for repentance were being produced, it was the duty of the law to see that the wrongdoer's sins were remembered against him no more. Good Christianity and also good law.—Congregationalist.

GOD THE PRESERVER

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It has often been remarked that Christian Scientists, as a body, are exceptionally happy and cheerful. It is certain that the manifestation of much peace and harmony in their lives attracts many people to inquire into the teaching of this faith. Some, indeed, seem less drawn to this teaching by the acknowledged signs and wonders of phys-

ical healing than by the abiding trust and confidence in good so generally expressed by its adherents.

Perhaps there is nothing in the teaching of this revelation, as contained in its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, which comes as a greater awakening to the accumulated beliefs of the human mind, than the insistence on the allness of

ONE WHO KNEW ABOUT FRESHMEN

WHEN I was a freshman in Harvard College I stood one day looking into the window of a bookstore on Harvard square, at a new volume of O. Henry, writes John S. Reed in the November American Magazine. A quietly dressed, unimpressive man with a sparse, dark beard came up and stood beside me. Said he suddenly, "Have you read the new one?"

"No," I said. "Neither have I. I've read all the others, though." "He's great, don't you think?" "Bully. Let's go in and buy this one." So we went in and bought O. Henry. Coming out of the store, he turned to me and said, "You'd better come home to dinner with me. I'm all alone to-night."

"All right," I said. "I'd like to very much." He never asked my name; I thought he must be some college instructor.

We walked slowly through the college yard, talking of what makes Harvard—not to a graduate, mind you, but to a

freshman: the great football games, which have something stern and ideal about them; the big men in your class and how you're sure they'll be big men in the world some day; "parties in town" on spring nights; the things with the air of a man who knew all about them and loved them. And yet I noticed that his beard was a little gray.

Soon we arrived at a big house on a quiet street. There was no one at home but the maid who served our dinner; and a great dinner it was, too. We both felt to like farm-hands. Somehow I got the impression that this man was about my own age.

After dinner we went into a long, deep, comfortable room, lined with low book-cases. He sat in a big chair and I reclined on a lounge. We discussed undergraduate clubs and how to become popular; then we drifted into comic opera.

It developed that he was rather fond of Eddie Foy and Richard Carle, my particular favorites in that direction. I stayed in the big room until nearly midnight. As I stood in the doorway, telling him what a good time I'd had, he said:

"You must come again and we'll have another talk. I don't think I know your name."

I told him. "And now, may I ask yours?" "I'm William James."

Lays of Ancient Ireland

Writing of the ancient Irish literature, reviewing some of the old-time pieces, a correspondent says in the New York Sun:

A British writer, lately comparing the ancient literature of the Irish with that of the Greeks, wonders "that this gifted race never developed a drama of its own." The answer is found in the climate of Ireland, which did not favor an open-air theater. The ancient Irish lived an active life in the open, but their romantic literature, like much of their music—"a body of national melody superior to that of any other nation in the world," says Dr. Joyce—thrived in the intimacy of the evening home circle.

That literature is at its best in the saga or romantic stories, hundreds of which have come down to us. Perhaps the greatest of these is the "Táin Bó Cuailgne" or "Cattle Raid of Cooley," which has repeatedly been compared with the Iliad.

To borrow is to increase your debt to the world and decrease your stock of self-respect.—Spice of Life.

Flavors of Which We Are Deprived

ANGLO-SAXONS allow their conservatism to deprive them of many remarkable flavors in their food, says a French chef. Frogs' legs and snails, for instance, they refuse, as a rule, to touch. The Frenchman is willing to make allowance for their prejudices in this respect, but can't understand why they should not try nasturtium flowers, snowdrop roots, rose leaves, the petals of chrysanthemums, dandelions and chicory. Nasturtium flowers are very wholesome, he says, and both look and taste nice in a salad. So do chrysanthemum petals. Snowdrop roots are also recommended for salads. Rose leaves can be made into jam or candies and boiled chicory can be served as a vegetable. Dandelions can be served in various ways, but English people, the Frenchman complains, never think of eating them.—Milwaukee Free Press.

Justice may be defined, that virtue which impels us to give every person what is his due. In this extended sense of the word, it comprehends the practice of every virtue which reason prescribes, or society should expect. Our duty to our Maker, to each other, and to ourselves is fully answered if we give them what we owe them.—Goldsmith.

OCTOBER

The aster's purple petals slowly fade, And vines relax where once their tendrils strayed, The pine trees, vigil keeping, softly sigh, When thrilling through October's somber hush is heard The wondrous melody of a belated bird.—Harriet Appleton Sprague.

OLD CUSTOMS OF NEW MEXICO



(Photo by George R. Kling)

INDIAN WOMAN BAKING BREAD IN THE PRIMITIVE FASHION THAT IS STILL CUSTOMARY

FOR the visitor to Pompeii there is perhaps no more poignant impression of the city's past than the sight of the loaves of bread, burned, and preserved in the ashes and lava for many centuries, finally to be unearthed in the quaint old-time oven. The loaves are to be seen at the Naples museum, to be

sure, but the ovens are in Pompeii still. The cut here shows a far more primitive method of cooking than that which Pompeian meal-grinding machines and kitchens hint. Here is a baker among the Indians of New Mexico, who use today the same implements and methods that were here before the white man came.

TWO VIEWS OF THE MONA LISA

TWO descriptions of the Mona Lisa (Lady Elizabeth), one by Vasari, writer of chatty biographies of the artists of the Renaissance (part of which he was) and the other sent out by the French government to the police of the world, make an interesting commentary on the things of art. Vasari describes all the careful painting of the details of the picture. He says that the eyes are painted with the natural red coloring of the skin all about them and showing the lashes and brows that must be rendered with the utmost delicacy. The eyes and the lips and cheeks are praised for the living look and the glowing color. Vasari finds that the picture must cause the boldest artist to despair, and adds, "This figure of Leonardo's has such a pleasant smile that it seemed rather divine than human and was considered marvelous as an exact

copy of nature"—an early mention of the famous smile.

This picture, cherished so carefully down the years, must now be described to the police that are searching for it, as having a "pale and sallow complexion," her mouth, "thoroughly dimpled at the corners." Her eyes "have a peculiarly cunning expression, due partly to the raising of the lower lid and partly to the position of the iris." The hands "are delicate and well molded, but the flesh tints generally are marred by opaque and inky shadows. The color is low in tone and there are no high lights except in the drapery. . . . The surface of the paint in the picture, which is painted on a panel, is much cracked."

Past errors cannot be excused on better grounds than that a man really acknowledges that he has seen them to be errors.—Calderon.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Big Clown of the Zoo

What seems like a wonderful story of the big bear Ivan at the Zoo in New York is told in St. Nicholas. The bear is full of tricks and pranks and his keeper calls him the clown of the Zoo. He was caught as a cub and has grown till he stands nine feet tall on his hind legs. The keeper finds it amusing to ask people if they can fancy that he has carried that bear on his back. They never can fancy it until he explains that it was he who captured Ivan when he was a baby bear.

The story says that Ivan once dragged from its place and carried some distance a big tree that stands at the back of the cage for the bears to climb on. It took 10 men to lift the tree back into position. Ivan laid it across the edge of his water tank in such a way that it made a very good see-saw for a bear to dandle himself upon.

The keeper goes into the cage with Ivan, who is gentle for all his size and strength; but as the writer remarks the man enters the cage "with cheerful confidence and a big club."

Jack in the Box Islands

It is said that the natives of the Aleutian islands have given the name "Jack in the Box Islands" to this curious chain that extends out toward Asia from Alaska. They are like stepping stones laid for a giant in the ocean, by which he might tread the sea dry-shod. A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger says that they may perhaps be used some day as the Florida Keys are used, as the support of a seagoing railroad, with the widest gaps covered by railroad ferry-boats.

These islands appear and disappear in a curious way, in connection with the activity of Boguslof, a small volcano that is among them. Fire issued appeared in 1883, Perry island in 1905, McCulloch peak in 1906, but disappeared the next year. Another island became visible in 1909.

Robinson Crusoe's Island

The real name of Robinson Crusoe's island, as you may all know, is Juan Fernandez—the first name being pronounced as though it were spelled Iwan, and the final "z" is like th. It belongs to the republic of Chile and is situated in the Pacific ocean, about 400 miles off the Chilean coast. It is 18 miles long and six broad and its highest point is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Its shores are steep and desolate in appearance.

There are a number of fertile valleys extending back from the shore in which figs and grapes grow in profusion, while a goodly amount of sandalwood, cork and other valuable timber is found. On the hills surrounding the valleys, large herds of goats roam. Some are tame, while others are quite wild.

A traveler who visited the island 32 years after Robinson Crusoe, whose real name was Alexander Selkirk, tells a story about these goats which proves that Selkirk really did live on the island as described in the book.—Children's Star.

Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Venice.

Looking Pleasant for Motion Picture

SPEAKING of the possibilities of portraiture of the motion picture method, a writer in the Chicago Inter Ocean says:

But think of the trouble it will be to have a photograph taken by the new method! If the subject finds it so hard to look pleasant and also natural for a second or two at present, while being caught in one attitude, how hard will he find it to act naturally long enough to make a moving picture film!

In that distant day one will have to rehearse for a family portrait as much as one would to play Hamlet or Macbeth. He will need competent instruction in dramatic expression. He will have to attend to a thousand details of pose and gesture that he never even heard of before.

And even after all that is done it is very doubtful whether he "will appear in all his naturalness," as the advocate so hopefully anticipates. In point of fact the chances are that the majority of portraits will look like amateur night at a 10, 20 and 30-cent vaudeville house.

Of course this will be much more entertaining to any one who happens to look over the family album. It must be confessed that there is a certain sameness about a photograph which begins to pall a bit after one has run across it in an album a dozen or so times. Any little movement of the eyes or ears would be a great relief.

Good Spelling From Quick Observation

Bad spelling is sufficient evidence of lack in the prime essentials of school training. The spelling book is only one of the agencies in teaching the subject. Every lesson should be a test in spelling. Pupils must be trained to be on the alert in every subject, in all their reading.—Virginia School Journal.

About Boston

It is cosmopolitan, too, this great virile and handsome city, and its inhabitants include besides natives 200,000 Irish, 38,192 Russians, 31,490 Italians, 25,896 English, 16,663 Canada English, 25,392 Norwegian and 24,999 Germans. In one of Boston's public schools 24 different nationalities are represented.—Progress Magazine.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, October 25, 1911

Women as Jurors

Discussion of the possibility of women serving as jurors in the McNamara trial at Los Angeles is based on the assumption that the women of California are now eligible for use of the franchise and any other civic duties and rights. Until the returns are officially canvassed and the enactment of the amendment equalizing suffrage rights is officially certified, it is scarcely worth while discussing this further extension of woman's sphere. But that the discussion has originated among men and not among women is pertinent, and it is an interesting sidelight on the workings of the jury system and the difficulty of impaneling twelve men sufficiently neutral or unopinionated that counsel in the McNamara case should be proposing that it may be necessary to call in women.

In the state of Washington recent legislative action has expressly defined the status of woman as a potential juror. She is not forced to serve unless she cares to, but she may; and since the granting of the right, women have served on juries for major as well as minor offenses. On such data as is accessible, it is said that a jury having woman or women is more likely to find against the defendant than a jury of men. The fundamental principle of Anglo-American jurisprudence has been that innocence was assumed until guilt was proved; that of the French code is the reverse. Women, participating in American judicial affairs, might modify the traditional national habit.

It is interesting to find the state of Washington so carefully considering the desires of the new voters. Not only is jury duty optional, but they also have a choice of court cases, once they have consented to serve. In short, an experiment is being dealt with in a pragmatic, tentative manner. The judges, the prosecuting attorneys and the women are feeling their way along toward an ultimate right method.

That much of the world's dispensation of justice has had an overdominating masculine quality none can deny. The woman's assignment of punishment for cases in which woman is involved either as victim or as offender against law often would differ considerably from that of man. Much of the business of a modern urban court has to do with interests of women and children that women of sense, right feeling, lofty ideals might well be called in to give judgment upon. Twentieth century "feminism" is to leave its imprint on courts as well as on schools and homes.

CHIEFS please take notice! A paper has just been read before the Institute of Metals, London, on "The Failure of a Brazed Joint."

LUMBER TRUST: Knotty case.

The Poet as Citizen

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT still figures in the anthologies of American verse, and doubtless always will, though even now the number of persons conversant with his poems is perceptibly less than it was a decade ago. A combination of love of nature and a habit of moralizing thereon led him to venture into a field like unto that in which Wordsworth walked; but his output never was as great in volume as that of the sage of Rydal Mount nor as fine in quality. Nevertheless, for a considerable period of the history of the metropolis he unquestionably was its major singer; he had the aspect of a seer quite as unmistakably as Tennyson; and at his career's close in 1878 he undoubtedly was considered the first citizen of New York. On Monday the first adequate representation of him in enduring bronze was unveiled in the park that bears his name; and he will fitly keep guard over the great public library that preserves forever the memories of Tilden, Lenox and Astor.

Bryant did not win his preeminence as a citizen in a great mart of trade by his verse. He won it as a journalist with high ideals for the community, as an editor who dedicated gifts of expression in prose as well as in verse to honest exposition of political and economic questions. It was the spectacle he presented of a prophet and singer descending to fight on the plane of civics that won him his supremacy as a citizen. When the New York of his time put him forth to preside at banquets where foreign guests were welcomed or to speak when the merits of able citizens were to be appraised, it was because they took pride in a man of letters who also was a loyal citizen, as Dante was in his day, Milton in his, and Goethe and Victor Hugo in theirs. New England well knows the type in Whittier and Lowell.

As a citizen and editor Bryant fought Tammany and Tammany has never forgotten it, or failed to block as long as possible the effort of Bryant's admirers to secure a site for his monument. Thus the delay of a generation is in a way a tribute of praise.

THERE is still time in which to save yourself from becoming an ochlocrat, if you don't want to be one.

Municipal Pensions

problem has been fairly considered by competent investigators; an adequate report with wise recommendations awaits action by Congress, and in due time must be discussed and voted upon with courage and good sense.

The city council of Boston now has before it an act passed by the last Legislature authorizing provision for retirement of employees with partial income from the city. The criticism of this act by the finance commission, which is a body set to guard the interests of citizens, is so emphatic and searching that it will be well for the local lawmaking body to delay action until the constructive measure preferred by the finance commission can be studied as an alterna-

tive. An act as important as any system Boston may choose must be drafted most carefully, and it should strike directly at the "politics" which now hampers so much of the administration of departments and raises the rate of taxation. Motives of humanity cannot be allowed to obscure certain clearly defined axioms of ordinary business prudence. No discrimination between arms of the service should be tolerated. Tests of incapacity should be made most rigid. Tests of admission to service, hereafter, should be far more thoroughgoing, if provision is to be made for the closing years of an employee's career. Eligibles should be required, once the system is in operation, to contribute to a retiring fund. The German rather than the British system in this respect should be followed. There must be fullest publicity of all records and recommendations that make possible transfer of an employee from active service to the status of pensioner. Every advantage should be taken of the light shed upon the problem by the national government's experience in working out the military pension system. In an effort to remedy an abuse care must be taken not to create others.

To no group of men would a well drafted and suitably guarded law relative to civilian pensions bring greater relief than administrators with ideals of efficiency and economy. At Washington, in Boston, indeed, everywhere, the problem is acute. The social responsibility to the veteran employee admitted, the main problem thereafter is the working out of a system of joint contribution by officials and by the community, and safeguarding the city or nation against fraud.

IN TURNING his face toward home, it does not necessarily follow that Mr. Taft is turning his back toward all the insurgents.

WHETHER it is true or not that the five republics of Central America are considering some sort of federation, it is reasonable to assume that with representative newspaper men gathered in Guatemala City for the purpose of planning greater journalistic unity, an important move has been made for closer affiliation among the nations themselves. In Latin America, as in North America, the influence of the press should be in proportion to the good that is made its goal. A passive attitude on the part of the fourth estate at times is more harmful than progressive methods which refuse to keep the light from shining in dark places. In Central America there has at times been wanting sufficient support on the part of the press in all that made for the fullest development. If nothing further comes from the Guatemala gathering than a summing up of individual efforts and a promise to bring more enlightenment to the people much will have been accomplished.

But the representative newspapers of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Salvador and Honduras broadly hint that eventually there will be need for such a cooperation among the several nations that though governmental affairs may still remain of individual concern, yet the interests of each will concern all of the five republics in Central America. It is not affirmed that a federation will be formed under one President, but rather that a tribunal will be established which will serve as some sort of supreme court. In fact, such a court, in a modified form, is already in use in Central America, and the Carnegie peace palace at Cartago, Costa Rica, recently destroyed by fire, but now being rebuilt, is the outward evidence of the unifying idea pervading the entire region.

It need scarcely be said that the Central American press of today is in a position where it can serve the five nations to excellent advantage. It should not only be possible for the newspapers to inspire confidence at home, however, but so to educate the public thought that the Central American reading public will refuse to accept international news which, on its face, fails to carry the stamp of authenticity.

Cooperation between the newspapers of the five Central American republics may mean in time that all papers printed in Spanish, in the western world, shall have some unifying policy that will do for the journalism of the respective countries what the Pan-American Union, at Washington, is trying to accomplish for the governments concerned.

Georgia Has a Golden Harvest

THERE is significance in the harvest news from Georgia. It recalls the counsel so persistently poured into the ears of southern farmers by the wise men of that section during the low-price period that closed the last century. Georgia's harvest news is good news and it is mainly so because the Georgia farmer no longer depends altogether upon the cotton crop. That, generally speaking, the temptation to go largely into cotton, because of the prevailing high price of the staple in recent years, has not been resisted successfully of late is evident from the fact that more cotton is being produced at present than the market can easily absorb. There has been a slump. The southern farmers who have clung most tenaciously to the diversified crop idea have the most to show for their work this year.

However, even in the case of cotton, the Georgia farmer, and especially the southwestern Georgia farmer, is coming through in fine form. A considerable part of the cotton crop was marketed before the decline had well set in. But in this fertile section of a fertile state it is conceded by close observers of the situation that the golden harvest of this year is due principally to the cause we have already indicated. For example, the corn crop was the largest ever planted in that part of the state, although the acreage given to cotton was increased over recent previous years. Then the hay crop has been excellent and hay commands a ready and a good market. Of this there will be two cuttings, the second being in progress now. The spring oat crop was far above the average, while the yield of potatoes, peas, goobers, sugar cane and melons of all kinds has been great.

"In spite of the cotton slump," says a telegram from the heart of the Southwest, "every farmer . . . has made money, and all are in an optimistic frame of mind," as it is right that they should be. Where there can be no control over production beyond that exercised morally through education, it is, of course, impossible to prevent altogether departures from the safe rule laid down by thinking men in the South at a time when cotton was practically the sole reliance of the farmer in that section, with the inevitable cheapening result of overproduction. It will be well for Dixie, however, if this education shall go on. High prices for cotton are tempting, but the southern farmer must understand that increasing the cotton acreage with the view of taking undue advantage of them is bound to result in an overcrop and a slump.

Central American Press Unity

THERE is hardly a community, little or big, that is not proud of its police force. This statement is made with full knowledge of the fact that there is, also, scarcely a community, small or great, that does not take pleasure periodically in severely criticizing its police force. The policemen have become habituated to this, so that when they read flattering news notices and commendatory editorials touching upon their work it is their custom to cut them out, and it may be surmised that these are used for consolation purposes when the wind changes.

Nevertheless, when an American city police force gets out on its annual parade, be it in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or anywhere, the sidewalks are certain to be thronged and the windows to be filled along the line of march. This was the case in St. Louis the other day, and it is a pleasure to read an editorial criticism of the event that seems to have been written by one who was able to rise out of the emotion of the moment and to deal with the procession with composure. "Not in an inflated local pride, or in a mere desire to compliment men who get few compliments," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "but out of some opportunities for comparison and observation, we declare the annual police parade of yesterday a brilliant attainment."

This is certainly starting out well, and one at this distance might hope that it would be kept up, but the writer had no intention, evidently, of concealing the truth as he saw it. Prompted by the instincts of a true critic, the writer explains at once that this year's parade was a brilliant attainment only in the sense that it was very much better than last year's. He leaves the inference that this is not saying much for it, but his aim is apparently to be fair. He does not care to convey to the force the thought that it marches like the King's own or the Potsdam guards. To go that far would be simply to give the force an exaggerated notion of itself. What is necessary is to make the force work this year so that it may do better next year. Thus, we are told, the men kept step only passably well, while some blue legs were seen swinging in the air. Moreover, there was too much wabbling altogether, and the hope is expressed that next time they will not wobble quite so much. There is room for improvement in the drill, whether the cheering multitude realized it or not, and some of the mounted men might easily have displayed better horsemanship.

Now, while this seemingly lacks enthusiasm, it may really point to a better state of things. Possibly when the same newspaper comes around to the period in which the police force is handled without gloves, it may exhibit some of the same moderation and remark, casually or with feeling, that while it is not all that could be expected, it might easily be worse.

THE argument that the abolition of the express companies would make matters quite inconvenient for a certain class in prohibition districts will not go far toward overcoming the parcels post sentiment.

THE average citizen of Los Angeles little thought when the McNamara case was started that he would be dragged into it. But nobody ever knows what is likely to happen under the jury system.

IN THE extreme southern portion of Indiana, three counties east of the Wabash river and the Illinois line, and two counties north of Kentucky, is the county of Dubois. In the extreme southeastern part of this county is the township of Ferdinand. Should you travel thither as a result of your reading of the news that comes from this spot, and with the worthy purpose of inhaling its atmosphere, you will take the Southern railway and ask the conductor to kindly put you off at Ferdinand Station.

Ferdinand Station is the metropolis of Ferdinand township. The town is said to contain about 1000 inhabitants. It has good business houses, nice homes, well-cared-for streets, a telephone exchange, electric lights, excellent schools, churches, banks—it has, in short, everything the modern small town ought to have, except a justice of the peace. In fact, there is no justice of the peace in the township. According to one who has just visited Ferdinand, and who declares that his information came from a long-time inhabitant, the community not only has no justice of the peace at present but has not had one, and has not needed one, for years. In the history of Ferdinand there is no record, according to the informant referred to, of a man having been arrested for a crime, and no record of a civil suit, and the person who spreads these tidings adds: "It is the most peaceful town I was ever in, but for a small place it keeps rank with the rest of the towns in the Hoosier state for activity. Something is going on all the time, but never any rowdiness."

One of the greatest teachers of this age has laid it down as an axiom that the impossible never happens. Ferdinand may be an exception to common experience, but it does not follow that it should be, or that it always shall be. This little Indiana town has brought into existence no new fact; it is simply shedding new light on an old one, namely, that morality and peace are natural and attainable conditions in communal as in individual experience. The average human being can more readily picture a town where disorder reigns and where the people are seldom in agreement, because custom has habituated him to taking the wrong rather than the right angle in his points of view. As a matter of fact, it is much simpler and easier for Ferdinand to be tranquil than to be disturbed, and what Ferdinand has, apparently, succeeded in doing can be done as well by smaller and larger places. Courts are not needed where law is respected and the Golden Rule is observed.

ACCORDING to John Hays Hammond the time has passed when literary persons can properly represent this government at foreign capitals. He means, of course, persons who are merely literary. But the answer to this is that there never has been a time when persons of this character could properly so represent the government. All the literary men who have distinguished American diplomacy have been possessed of other qualifications as well.

THE government of Cape Colony still uses camels for mail purposes in remote parts of the country, especially where the distances are great. In the absence of fast trains, an animal that has a hump on it does very well.

TALKING about technical offenses, a Toronto baking concern has been fined for baking light bread.

Reviewing the Police

Ferdinand, Indiana, an Ideal Township